THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XIX. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SATURDAY JULY 26, 1890. NUMBER 28.

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

Correspondence Regarding the Behring Sea Question.

Furnished in Response to Resolutions of the House.

The Stand Taken by the Home Government in the Matter.

Interesting Letters from Great Britain on the Subject.

The Efforts of Blaine to Reach Amicable Adjustment.

The Behring Sea Dispute.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The president today sent to the house of representatives, in answer to the resolution introduced by Representative Catchings, the official correspondence between the government of the United States and the government of Great Britain regarding the sea fisheries of Behring Sea. In his accompanying letter of transmittal to the president, Secretary Blaine under date of Bar Harbor, July 9, regrets the delay in the transmission which the president directed on the 1st inst., and says that the correspondence is still in progress.

The correspondence includes thirty separate papers, beginning with a letter from Mr. Edwards, first secretary of legation and charge d'affaires, with Mr. Blaine's reply dated Aug. 2, 1889, and closing with one from Secretary Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, dated July 19th, 1889. The first letter is addressed to Mr. Blaine at Bar Harbor and is under date of August 2d, 1889. It reads as follows:

SIR—In accordance with instructions which I have received from her majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, I have the honor to state to you that repeated rumors have of late reached her majesty's government that United States cruisers have stopped, detained and even seized British vessels in Behring sea outside the three mile limit from the nearest land. Although no official confirmation of these rumors have reached her majesty's government there appears to be no reason to doubt their authenticity, and I desire by the Marquis of Salisbury to enquire whether the United States government is in possession of similar information and further to ask that stringent instructions may be sent by the United States government at the earliest moment to its officials with a view to prevent the possibility of such occurrences taking place. In continuation of my instructions I have the honor to remind you that her majesty's government received very clear assurances last year from Mr. Bayard that at that time secretary of state that pending the discussion of the general questions at issue no further interference should take place with British vessels in the Behring sea. In conclusion the Marquis of Salisbury desires me to say that Sir Julian Pauncefote, her majesty's minister who proceeds on his return to Washington in the autumn to discuss the whole question, and her majesty's government wished to point out to the United States government that a settlement cannot but be hindered by any measures of force which may be resorted to by the United States.

To this letter, of Mr. Edwards, Mr. Blaine replied on the same day and from the same place that the same rumors, probably based on truth, had reached the government of the United States but that up to date there had been no official communication received on the subject:

SIR—It has been and is the earnest desire of the president of the United States to have such an adjustment as shall remove a possible ground of misunderstanding with her majesty's government concerning the existing troubles in the Behring sea, and the president believes that the responsibility for delay in the adjustment cannot be properly charged to the government of the United States. In the opinion of the president the points at issue between the two governments are capable of prompt adjustment on a basis entirely honorable to both.

On September 13th last Mr. Edwards asked when he might expect an answer to the request of his government made August 2d that instructions may be sent to Alaska to prevent the probability of the seizure of British vessels in Behring sea. He says that her majesty's government is earnestly awaiting the reply of the United States' government on this subject as the recent reports of seizures having taken place are causing much excitement both in England and in Canada. Mr. Blaine, still at Bar Harbor, on September 16th, replied that he had supposed that her majesty's government was satisfied of the president's earnest desire to come to a friendly agreement touching Behring sea and that the official instructions to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new minister at Washington, to proceed immediately after his arrival in October to a full discussion of the question removed a necessity for preliminary correspondence touching its merits. Referring to Mr. Edwards' question, he says:

A categorical response would have been and still is impracticable to this government and misleading to her government of her majesty. It was, therefore, the judgment of the president that the whole subject could more suitably be remanded to the formal discussion so near at hand, which her majesty's government has proposed and to which the government of the United States has cordially assented. It is proper, however, to add that any instructions sent to Behring sea at the time of your original request upon the 24th of August, would have failed to reach those waters before the departure of the vessels of the United States.

Next, Mr. Edwards left at the department of state a dispatch received by him from the Marquis of Salisbury, in which he recalls that in 1886 and 1887, when the seizures made in Behring sea were under discussion, the United States minister had made overtures with respect to the institution of closure for the seal fisheries to prevent the extirmination of the seal in that part of the world. He says that, without admitting the justice of the seizures, his government was very ready to agree that the subject one deserving of the gravest action and that the Russian government was disposed to join in the proposed negotiations, but they were suspended for a time in consequence of objections raised by the Dominion of Canada and of doubts thrown on the physical data on which any restrictive legislation must have been based. The marquis adds:

Her majesty's government is fully sensible of the importance of this question and of the great value which will attach to an international agreement in respect of it, and her majesty's representative will be furnished with the requisite instructions in case the secretary of state should be willing to enter upon the discussion.

In another letter to Mr. Edwards, of the date of October 2nd last, the marquis transmits copies of affidavits with regard to the seizure of the British sealers Black Diamond and Thornton by the United States revenue cutter Rush. He says further:

It is apparent from these affidavits that the vessels were seized at a distance from and far in excess of the limit of maritime jurisdiction which any nation can claim by international law. The cases are similar in this respect to those of the ships Caroline, Onward, and Thornton, which were seized by a vessel of the United States outside territorial waters in the summer of 1887. In a dispatch to Sir Lionel West, dated September 10, 1887, which was communicated to Mr. Bayard, I drew the attention of the government of the United States to the illegality of these proceedings and expressed a hope that due compensation would be awarded to the subjects of her majesty who had suffered from them. I have not since that time received from the government of the United States any intimation of their intentions in this respect, or any explanation of the grounds upon which this interference with the British sealers had been authorized. Mr. Bayard did indeed communicate to us unofficially an assurance that no further seizures of this character would take place pending the discussion of the questions involved between the two governments, and her majesty's government much regrets to find that this understanding has not been carried forward into the present year, and that instructions have been issued to cruisers of the United States to seize British vessels passing for seals in Behring sea outside the limit of territorial waters. The grounds upon which these violent measures have been taken have not been communicated to her majesty's government and still remain unexplained. But in view of the unexpected renewal of the seizures of which her majesty's government has previously complained it is my duty to protest against them and to state that in the opinion of her majesty's government they are wholly unjustified by international law. It appears that Mr. Blaine requires what authority there was for the above stated assurance of Mr. Bayard. In a note on October 14th last Mr. Edwards says that it was on assurance communicated unofficially to the prime minister by the United States minister in London also by Mr. Bayard to Minister West in April, 1888.

The correspondence between Mr. Blaine and the new British minister began January 22d of that year with a very long letter from the secretary to Sir Julian Pauncefote. The secretary opened with an acknowledgement of the receipt of the papers bearing on the seizures made by the "Rush," he says.

In the opinion of the president, the Canadian vessels arrested and detained in the Behring sea were engaged in a pursuit that was in fact *contra bonos mores*, a pursuit which of necessity involved a serious and permanent injury to the rights of the government and people of the United States. To establish this ground it is not necessary to argue the question of the extent and nature of the sovereignty of this government over the waters of the Behring sea. It is not necessary to explain and certainly not necessary to define the powers and privileges ceded by his imperial majesty, the emperor of Russia in the treaty by which the Alaskan territory was transferred to the United States. The weighty considerations growing out of the acquisition of that territory with the rights on and and sea, inseparably connected therewith, may be safely left out of the view while the grounds are set forth upon which this government rests its justification for the action complained of by her majesty's government.

The secretary then speaks of the value of the sea fisheries which were controlled by Russia without interference or question until the cession of Alaska to the United States in 1867. This undisturbed possession continued to the United States until 1886, passing whaling vessels abstaining from sea capture. He says that this uniform absence of all attempts to take fur seal in those waters had been a constant recognition of the right that had been exercised first by Russia and subsequently by this government. It had also been the recognition of a fact now held beyond denial or controversy, that the taking of seals in the open sea rapidly clears of their existence. The secretary, continuing, says that this is proved not only by expert testimony but by the total destruction of all sea fisheries except the one in Behring sea, which the government of the United States is now striving to preserve, not altogether for the use of the American people but for the use of the world at large. He recites the successful efforts of the United States government to improve and preserve the fisheries, resulting in the payment of more than twelve million dollars to English laborers and the forwarding to the civilization of the natives of the Alaskan islands. He says:

This, in brief, was the condition of the Alaska fur sea fisheries up to the year 1886. The precedents, customs and rights had been established and enjoyed either by Russia or the United States for nearly a century. The two nations were the only powers that owned a foot of land on the continents that border, or on the islands included within, the Behring waters where the seals resort to breed. When to this peaceful and secluded home of fur, whose benefits were so equitably shared by the natives of the islands, by the United States and by England, certain Canadian vessels in 1886 asserted their right to enter and by their ruthless course to destroy the fisheries and with them to destroy also the resulting industries which are so valuable, the government of the United States at once proceeded to check this movement, which, unchecked, was sure to do great and irreparable harm. It was the cause of unexpected surprise to the United States, that her majesty's government should immediately interfere to defend and to encourage (sure) to encourage by defending) the course of the Canadians with regard to this industry which had been carefully preserved for more than ninety years under the flags of Russia and the United States, preserved in such a manner as not to interfere with the public industry of any people or any other person. Whence did the ships of Canada derive the rights to do in 1886 that which they had refrained from doing for more than ninety years? Upon what grounds did her majesty's government defend in the year 1886 a course of conduct in the Behring sea which she had carefully avoided ever since the discovery of that sea? By what reasoning does her majesty's government conclude that an act may be committed with impunity against the rights of the United States which has never been attempted against the same rights when held by the Russian empire? So great have been the injuries to the fisheries from irregular and destructive slaughter of seals in the open waters of the Behring sea by Canadian vessels that whereas the government had allowed one hundred thousand to be taken annually for a series of years it is now compelled to reduce the number to sixty thousand. In four years of this violation of a natural law and neighbors' rights has done such work in reducing the number of seals, it is easy to see how short a period will be required to work the total destruction of the fisheries.

The ground upon which her majesty's government justifies or at least defends the course of the Canadian vessels rests upon the fact that they are committing the acts of destruction on the high seas, viz: More than three marine leagues from the shore line. It is doubtful whether her majesty's government would advise by the rule of the attempt were made to interfere with the fisheries of Ceylon, which extend more than twenty miles from the shore line, and have been enjoyed by England without molestation ever since her acquisition. So we recognized is the British ownership of those fisheries, regardless of the limit of the three mile line, that her majesty's government feels authorized to send the pearl fishery right from year to year to the highest bidder.

Nor is it to be believed that modes of fishing on the Grand Banks, altogether practicable but highly destructive, would be sanctioned or even permitted by Great Britain on the ground that the vicious acts were committed more than three miles from the shore. There are, according to scientific authorities, "Great colonies of fish on the Newfoundland Banks." These colonies resemble the gatherings of great populations on land. They remain at anchor, having a limited range of water in which to live and die. In these great colonies it is, according to expert judgment, comparatively easy to explode dynamite or gunpowder in such manner as to kill vast quantities of fish and at the same time destroy countless numbers of eggs. Stringent laws have been necessary to prevent the taking of fish by the use of dynamite in many of the rivers and lakes of the United States. The same mode of fishing could readily be adopted with effect on the more shallow parts of the banks but the destruction of fish in proportion to the catch, says high authority, might be as great as ten thousand to one. Would her majesty's government think that so wicked an act could not be prevented and its perpetrators punished simply because it had been committed outside of the three-mile line? Why are not the two cases parallel? The Canadian vessels are engaged in making of fur seals in a manner that destroys the power of reproduction and ensures the extermination of the species. In exterminating the species an article useful to mankind is totally destroyed in order that temporary and immoral gain may be acquired by a few persons. By the employment of dynamite on the banks it is not probable that the total destruction of fish could be accomplished in a serious diminishment of a valuable food for mankind, assuredly result. Does her majesty's government seriously maintain that the law of the nations is powerless to prevent such violation of the common rights of man? Are the supporters of justice and nations to be declared incompetent to prevent wrongs so odious and so destructive? In the judgment of this government the law of the sea is not lawlessness. Nor can the law of the sea and the liberty which it confers and which it protects be perverted to justify acts which are immoral in themselves, which inevitably tend to results against the interests and against the welfare of mankind.

The president does not conceive it possible that her majesty's government could in fact be less indifferent to these evil results than is the government of the United States, but he hopes that her majesty's government will after this frank expression of views more readily comprehend the position of the government of the United States touching this serious question. This government has been ready to concede much in order to adjust the differences of view and has in the judgment of the president already proposed a solution not only equitable but generous. Thus far her majesty's government has declined to accept the proposals of the United States. The president now awaits with deep interest, not unmixed with solicitude any proposition for reasonable adjustment which her majesty's government may submit. The precise resistance to which this government is constrained in the Behring sea is, in the president's judgment, enhanced not only by the necessity of defending the traditional long-established rights of the United States, but also the rights of good government and good morals the world over. In this connection the government of the United States has no occasion and no desire to withdraw or modify the positions which it has at any time maintained against the claims of the imperial government of Russia. The United States will not withdraw from any ground the privileges which it demanded for itself when Alaska was part of the Russian empire. Nor is the government of the United States disposed to exercise in those possessions any less power or authority than it was willing to concede to the imperial government of Russia when its sovereignty extended over them. The president is persuaded that all friendly nations will concede to the United States the same rights and privileges on the lands and in the waters of Alaska which on the same friendly basis were always conceded to the empire of Russia.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, on February 10th, addressed to Mr. Blaine a letter informing him that his government was willing to adopt the suggestion made in the course of their interviews, that the tripartite negotiations suspended in London in 1888 be resumed in Washington. Two numbers in the correspondence are made up of a printed pamphlet containing a large mass of evidence given under oath by professional experts and officers of the United States to demonstrate that the killing of seals in the open seas tends certainly and rapidly to the extermination of the species. This is transmitted by Mr. Blaine to the British minister with a protest of further evidence if it is desired. On April 30th Sir Julian Pauncefote wrote Mr. Blaine in answer to his invitation for a counter proposal for a settlement that as the sole object of the negotiations was the preservation of the fur seal species, regardless of advantage to any particular nation or private interests, it would be strange if there should be a failure to devise the means of overcoming the difficulties which had arisen. In view of the divergent views he did not see how a solution would satisfy public opinion in Canada or Great Britain without a full inquiry by a mixed commission of experts. Meanwhile he was prepared to recommend to his government certain provisional and precautionary measures to remove apprehension of depletion of the fur seal species pending the report of the commission. He then cites Mr. Tingle and Mr. Elliott as authorities to show the vast number of seals was on the increase and Mr. Tupper to show that destruction caused by pelagic sealing is insignificant in comparison with that caused by the natural enemies of the seals. He argues further that the destructive nature of the modes of killing seals by spears and fire arms has apparently been greatly exaggerated, as may be seen from a number of affidavits of practical seal hunters which he annexed, and from a paper upon the subject prepared and published in San Francisco and designated for the information of eastern congressmen. The Canadian government estimates the percentage of seals wounded or killed and not recovered at six per cent. The minister says:

But in order to quiet as apprehensions on that score, I should propose the following provisional regulations: First—That pelagic sealing should be prohibited in the Behring sea, the sea of Okhotsk, and the adjoining waters, during the months of May and June, and during the months of October, November and December, which may be determined the migration periods of the fur seals; second—that all sealing vessels should be prohibited from approaching the breeding islands within a radius of ten miles. These regulations would put a stop to the practices complained of as tending to exterminate the species, namely, the slaughter of female seals with young during the migration periods, especially in the narrow passages of the Aleutian islands; seconly, the destruction of female seals by marauders surreptitiously landing on the breeding islands under cover of the dense fogs which continuously prevail in that locality during the summer. This regulation if accepted by her majesty's government would certainly manifest a friendly disposition on its part to co-operate with your government and that of Russia in the protection of the rookeries and in the prevention of any violation of the laws and prohibitions thereto. I have the honor to enclose the draft of a preliminary convention which I have prepared, providing for the appointment of a mixed commission who are to report on certain specified questions within two years. The draft embodies the temporary regulations above described, together with other clauses which appear to be necessary to give proper effect to them. Although I believe that it would be sufficient during the migration period to prevent all sealing within a specified district from the passes of the Aleutian islands, I have out of deference to your views and the wishes of the Russian minister adopted the limit described in article first and which was suggested by you at the outset of our negotiations. The draft of course, contemplates the conclusion of a further convention after examination of the report of the mixed commission. It also makes the provision for the ultimate settlement by arbitration of any differences which the report of the commission may still fail to adjust, whereby the important element of finality is secured and in order to give to the proposed arrangement the widest international basis the draft provides that the other powers shall be invited to accede to it. The above proposals are of course submitted *ad referendum*, and it now only remains for me to commend them to your favorable consideration and to that of the Russian minister. They have been framed by me in a spirit of justice and conciliation and with the most earnest desire to terminate the controversy in a manner honorable to all parties and worthy of the three great nations concerned.

The Marquis of Salisbury, under date of May 22 last in a letter to the British minister, after saying that the negotiations between Mr. Blaine and the minister afford strong reason to hope that the question is in a fair way towards satisfactory adjustment, undertakes to reply to Mr. Blaine. Relative to the statement that the seizures were justified by the fact that they were engaged in *contra bonos mores*, the marquis says:

It is obvious that two questions are involved; first, whether the pursuit and killing of fur seals in certain parts of the open sea is, from the point of view of international morality, an offense *contra bonos mores*, and second, whether if such be the case, this justifies the seizure on the high seas and subsequent confiscation in time of peace of private vessels of a friendly nation. It is an axiom of international maritime law that such action is only admissible in case of piracy or in pursuance of a special international agreement. This principle has been universally admitted by jurists and was very distinctly laid down by President Tyler in a special message to congress dated the 27th of February, 1843, when, after acknowledging the right to detain and search vessels on suspicion of piracy, he goes on to say, "With this single exception no nation has in time of peace any authority to detain the ships of another upon the high seas, on any pretext whatever, outside of its territorial jurisdiction." Now the pursuit of seals in the open sea, under whatever circumstances, has never hitherto been considered piracy by civilized states. Nor, even if the United States had gone so far as to make killing of fur seals piracy by their municipal law, would this have justified them in punishing offenses against such a law committed by any persons, other than their own citizens outside the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. In the case of the sea otter race, a practice which the civilized world agreed to look upon with abhorrence, the right of arresting vessels of another country was exercised only by the special international agreement, and no one government was allowed that general control of morals in this respect which Mr. Blaine claims in behalf of the United States in regard to seal hunting. But her majesty's government must question whether this pursuit can itself be regarded as *contra bonos mores*, unless and until, for other special reasons, it has been agreed by international arrangement to forbid it.

The next letter in the series is from the British minister to Blaine and is dated May 28th. The minister says:

As the secretary has confirmed the newspaper statements that revenue cutters have been ordered to Behring sea to seize foreign sealers, he is instructed to say that a formal protest against such interference with British vessels will be forwarded without delay.

Blaine's response, three days after, is even more brief, being simply an acknowledgement of the receipt of the letter. Later, however, (on the 25th) he wrote Sir Julian that in turn he is instructed by the president to protest against the course of the British government in authorizing, encouraging and protecting vessels which are not only interfering with American rights in Behring sea, but which are doing violence as well to the rights of the civilized world.

The president, he says, is surprised that such a protest should be authorized by Lord Salisbury, especially because previous declarations of his lordship would seem to render it impossible. The secretary then rapidly sketches the history of the negotiations under the previous administration and says:

You will observe that from the 11th of November, 1887, to the 28th of April, 1888, Lord Salisbury had in every form of speech assented to the necessity of a close season for the protection of the seals. These assurances were given to the American minister to the American charge d'affaires, to the Russian ambassador and on more than one occasion to the two of them together. The United States had no reason, therefore to doubt that the whole dispute touching the sea fisheries was practically settled.

Continuing, Secretary Blaine says that five days after that assurance Lord Salisbury said that neither an act of parliament nor an order in council could be enacted, "until Canada is heard from." Mr. Phelps, in his dispatch of September 12th, reported: "His lordship stated that the Canadian government objected to any such restrictions, and until its consent could be obtained her majesty's government was not willing to enter into a convention." Says the secretary: "This government cannot but feel that Lord Salisbury would have dealt more frankly if in the beginning he had so informed Minister Phelps. The British government would assuredly and rightfully complain if an agreement between her representative and a representative of the United States should, without notice, be broken off by the United States on the ground that the state of California was not willing, it should be communicated." In conclusion he proposes, in behalf of the president, that her majesty's government agree not to permit vessels to enter Behring sea this season, in order that time may be secured for negotiations that might not be disturbed by untoward events, or unduly influenced by popular agitation.

On June 2d the secretary writes Sir Julian that the president believes arbitration cannot be consummated in time for this season and suggests that Lord Salisbury make for a single season the regulation, which in 1888 he offered to make permanent, as a step which would certainly lead to a friendly agreement. To this the minister replies on June 6th, that further examination of the question has satisfied his lordship that such an extreme measure as that proposed in 1888 goes far beyond the requirements of the case. There would be no legal power to enforce the observance of such an agreement on British vessels. Secretary Blaine, replying on June 8th, says:

The "extreme measure" was proposed solely at the time by Lord Salisbury himself. The president does not conceal his disappointment that (even for the sake of securing impartial arbitration) her majesty's government is not willing to suspend for a single season a practice which Lord Salisbury described in 1888 as "the wanton destruction of a valuable industry" and which this government has uniformly regarded as an unprovoked invasion of its established rights.

On June 9, Sir Julian Pauncefote presented a copy of a telegram from Lord Salisbury in which he regrets the president should entertain his government wanting in conciliatory action but that it was beyond the power of his government to exclude British or Canadian ships from any portion of the high seas even for an hour without legislative enactment. In reply, on the 14th, Secretary Blaine says this government would be satisfied if Lord Salisbury would by proclamation simply request British vessels to abstain from entering Behring sea for the present season, in order to give full time for impartial negotiations. Sir Julian on June 16th writes Blaine that he has informed Lord Salisbury that Secretary Blaine could not give assurance that sealing vessels would not be interfered with during the negotiations and expresses the hope that the decision is not final, and that while there is yet time the commanders of the United States revenue cruisers will be instructed to abstain. On June 14th however, the minister, with regret, failing to secure a favorable reply, presents the formal protest of the British government. In the protest he says, in part:

The British government cannot admit the right of the United States or their own sole motion, to restrict the freedom of navigation in Behring sea, nor to enforce municipal legislation against British vessels on the high seas. Her Britannic majesty's government is therefore unable to pass over without notice, the public announcement of the intention on the part of the United States to renew the acts of interference with British vessels navigating outside the territorial waters of the United States, of which they had previously to complain. The minister is in consequence instructed formally to protest against such interference and to declare that her Britannic majesty's government must hold the government of the United States responsible for the consequences that may ensue from acts which are contrary to the established principles of international law.

The minister next, on June 27 replies to Secretary Blaine's proposition looking to a proclamation by her majesty's government that British vessels shall not enter Behring sea the coming season. The minister writes that Lord Salisbury says the recent presents constitutional difficulties which would preclude her majesty's government from acceding to it, except as a part of a general scheme for the settlement of the controversy and on certain conditions, which are:

That the governments agree forthwith to refer to arbitration the question of the legality of the action of the United States in seizing or otherwise interfering with British vessels engaged in the

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

FANNED BY THE FLAMES.

Fire in the Western Union's Big Building in New York.

Flames Start on the Fifth Floor and Spread Rapidly.

Escape of Employes Just Off and a Difficult Rescue.

Much Valuable Property Lost in the Conflagration.

Fire in the Western Union Building.

NEW YORK, July 18.—This morning shortly before 7 o'clock flames burst from beneath a table in the Western Union telegraph distributing room on the fifth floor of the magnificent building at the corner of Broadway and Dey streets. So rapidly did they extend to the woodwork that the escape of some employes in the upper floors by the stairway was cut off and several were rescued only with the greatest difficulty. As far as known there was no loss of life. The fire extended to the upper stories of the building, including the operating room, the Associated press office, executive office of the Western Union company and the floors devoted to restaurant and living purposes.

A few minutes before 7 o'clock the operators began to arrive to go to work, and about fifty men and young women had reached the operating room. A messenger boy saw puffs of smoke under the table in the distributing room below the operating room.

As soon as Night Manager Tobin's attention was called to the smoke he cried fire, and in a moment all the men in the room jumped for the hand grenades, which hung about the walls. These they began to throw down the hole where the flames were. The contents splashed out when the glass broke and the liquid sputtered a little as it met the fire. That was all the visible effect and grenades could not fight a fire like this. Tobin called to a messenger to go down and send in an alarm. As soon as the boy started down stairs the operators unreeled the big hose which is kept at the south side of the floor, always ready for emergencies of this kind. They took off the hose and then turned the water on. It was a pretty good stream and it loosed at first as if it would beat the waves of flame out of existence, but it did not. The only effect it seemed to have was to make the fire shoot up higher and it was noticed the smoke came rolling out of the big hole in greater volumes than before. The operators worked the hose until the smoke became so thick they could not see where the fire was. The women of the day force who had arrived kept cool and the operators worked like beavers. They soon found, however, that their efforts were useless. The elevator man had brought the elevator up to the fifth floor, and the women got in the car with some of the men. They began to realize by this time that the fire was going to be a more serious affair than at first thought. When the last few men crowded into the last car they were just a little bit frightened. As they passed the floor below, a hot wave rolled over them, which made their throats dry and parched, and as the car proceeded down, fire brands fell upon them and burned their clothing. When the car reached the bottom they were glad enough to get out. Not until then did these men realize that escape had almost been cut off, and it is not on record where men worked harder under such fearful circumstances and against such odds as did these thirty men.

By this time the flames had reached the ceiling of the distributing room, where eating a way through they soon reached the operating room. In less time than it takes to tell it, this entire floor was ablaze and the flames were ascending to the floor above, on which the Western Union Company restaurant is located. There were four women operators and three women cooks and waiters who had been forgotten in the excitement. All ways of escape by this time had been cut off. They were not aware of their peril until the smoke rushed up the stairway, leading from the operating room, in volumes. One of the men fixing no possible means of escape downwards rushed for the scuttle hole in the roof. The trap door was pushed off and the prisoners climbed to the roof. The flames were shooting out of the front window and volumes of smoke puffed heavenward. When the great crowds on the streets saw the men and women rush out on the roof a cry of terror went up for it did not seem possible they could be rescued. The women screamed and wrung their hands and the men yelled "For God's sake do something to save us!" A long ladder was placed against the rear of the burning building. It did not reach within 50 feet of the roof but unbeknown, however, two firemen seized the ladder and threw a rope up. It was caught and tied fast by one of the brave girls. The firemen pulled themselves up hand over hand until they reached the roof and amid cheers from thousands below they let the seven prisoners down to places of safety. It was accomplished just in time, for the flames immediately burst up through the cornice and soon enveloped the roof. The tower of the building was soon caught up by the flames and before the fire was under control the entire upper part of the building was gutted and every instrument and wire rendered useless.

How the fire originated no one seems to know positively, but it is surmised that two electric light wires became crossed setting the flooring on fire. Had the fire broken out an hour later the loss of life might have been enormous. Fully 700 girls and men are employed on these two floors. The offices of the Associated press suffered rather more than any of the others in the great building. The ruined operating room rendered every Western Union wire on Manhattan Island useless, so the Associated press opened temporary headquarters in Jersey City. Every facility was afforded them by the officials of the Pennsylvania railroad company and before the fire was under control the various circuits of the Associated press were in active operation.

The building of the Western Union which has been for many years one of the great and imposing land marks of Lower Broadway, is seriously damaged. The building is filled with offices on the five lower floors, which are occupied by some of the greatest railroad magnates in the world. The vast system of the Pacific railroads is operated through instructions given from the Western Union building and there are the private offices of Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Dr. Norvin Green and others who are famous through the length and breath of the land.

All above the sixth floor was destroyed while the fifth and other floors below were soaked with water. On the ninth floor were the Western Union files. The Associated press loses its instruments, typewriters, furniture and also books, papers and records dating from 1845 and a valuable reference library. The loss is irreparable. All of the material for the history of the growth of the press in America, contained in the letter books and files, was destroyed and can never be reproduced. The money value is estimated at $5,000, on which there is no insurance. Gen. Wm. Henry Smith, general manager, is personally a heavy loser by the destruction of rare books and papers, many of which cannot be duplicated. Among these were hundreds of rare pamphlets collected in Europe and which Smith supposed were secure in this fireproof building. Extensive correspondence of great value was also consumed. A survey was made of the upper portions of the building and it was found that the cables and pneumatic tubes were intact and will soon be available for use. General Eckert vice president of the Western Union system is of the opinion that they will be able to employ a considerable force in the main hallways in a day or two. Already a new switch board is on its way from Philadelphia. The Associated press will use the fifth floor and such other quarters as can be had in the neighborhood. The old Baltimore and Ohio telegraph company's building, No. 5 Broadway, will be the temporary quarters of the Western Union. A large force of linemen has been put to work and one hundred wires will be ready for use to-morrow.

The fire burned out the ship news cable and no dispatches were received from Fire Island, Sandy Hook or quarantine. The merchants, ship owners and members of the maritime exchange have no knowledge of the movements or arrival of vessels. At the request of ship owners, revenue cutters were ordered down the bay to find out what ships had arrived at Sandy Hook or off Fire Island. It is estimated that the loss to the building and fixtures will be $250,000.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Western Union company, with great energy and enterprise, is rapidly pushing the work of repairing the damage done by yesterday's fire. The building at the corner of Broadway and Dey street presents the appearance of a beehive, a small army of workmen being engaged there. Never before has the Western Union been confronted by such conditions. Not one of the 200 wires running into the building could be used, but as soon as the fire was extinguished the immense energy of the corporation began to assert itself. Offices were established all over the city and the great system worked without a central office.

All through the night a force of men was busy cleaning the water and debris from the building. A force of linemen went up and down the poles and fitted about the streets with lanterns like so many steeplejacks' fire eyes. During the night miles of wire were stretched and instruments attached which clicked on in a merry way as if nothing had happened. When morning dawned 50 wires had been run into No. 5 Broadway, as many operators had their fingers on the keys and the messages were clicking off in the usual way.

Up to noon work had been going on unceasingly, and the officers in charge said there would be no end until everything was repaired and the company able to handle all the business.

Throughout the metropolis the great fire is the talk of the day. Thousands of people who came up Broadway this morning stopped on the pavement long enough to survey the ruins. There were several hundred operators in the office in the basement who had come to be assigned to different temporary stations throughout the city or neighboring points where a large amount of telegraphic business was being handled. The Associated press is still located in Jersey City, the guests of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and will probably remain there until some time next week. A gang of workmen is busy at No. 145 Broadway preparing the temporary home for the association, which it will occupy until the burned building is repaired.

Gould Talks About the Fire.

NEW YORK, July 22.—For the first time since the fire of Friday last Jay Gould was this morning at his office on the second floor of the Western Union building. Little damage was done by the water there, and the usual number of clerks was engaged in the usual routine. Said Gould to a reporter: "I was not connected with the company when this building was erected, but I understand it to be as nearly fireproof as possible. The floors, walls and stairways are as indestructible, of course, but necessarily there is a vast amount of fuel on hand in the furniture needed to accommodate so many persons. It is said, however, in view of the probable origin of the fire, that should it have broken out at any other time it would almost certainly have been extinguished at once. The fire doubtless arose from the contact of several wires, which were raised to a white heat by the combined currents, igniting the covering of the wires and the woodwork near by. The men usually on hand, at the point where the fire began, were not there at that time to check the spread of the flames, which were not discovered until they had made some headway. When the fire was at length noticed, the force of men on the spot were unequal to accomplishing what they attempted, namely, to extinguish the fire without giving an alarm. Thus instead of saying that if any other hour the fire would probably have caused great loss of life, it is doubtless proper to say that at any other hour the building would not have been damaged."

A Bastard's Deed.

VAN WERT, O., July 18.—Just before reaching Van Wert last night the engine of a Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw passenger train was boarded by a man who knocked Engineer Van Devender and Fireman Roodhouse senseless with a large hammer. The train ran past the station at Van Wert and crashed into a yard engine and several cars. The passengers were shaken up, but nobody was injured. Engineer Van Devender died this afternoon. The fireman will recover. It is supposed the assault was committed by an ex-convict named Blair Mack, who fired Van Devender's son in 1884. Engineer Van Devender was the chief witness against Mack and the latter swore vengence. Mack was seen in this city this morning but has not yet been arrested. During the excitement last night it was thought to have been an attempt to rob the train but now it is believed it was merely Mack's plan of revenge.

Mineral Palace Company Meeting.

PUEBLO, July 18.—The annual stockholders meeting of the Colorado Mineral Palace company will be held at the office of the company in this city on next Monday when it is expected that the directory will be enlarged from seven to eleven members. It is generally understood that Henry C. Brown of Denver and Mr. Baxter of this city are certain of election. The utmost enthusiasm prevails and it is expected that not less than 95 per cent of the entire stock will be voted. The campaign in the interest of the palace will be lively from this time until the opening, which will occur about October 1st. It is the intention to thoroughly canvass the state and secure exhibitions from all important mining centers. Many surprises will be given the reading public during the next month and some of the prizes offered will be worth working for.

New Original Package Decision.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., July 19.—Judge Haney of this district has sustained his temporary injunction closing the original package stores of this city. The grounds given for the decision is that the enabling act admitting South Dakota to statehood authorized the enactment of a prohibition clause in the state constitution, such enabling act having been passed by congress subsequent to the passage of the interstate commerce law. Therefore the prohibition law received the sanction of congress and the supreme court decision does not therefore apply to South Dakota. This brings up a new question which will be carried up, and if sustained will be of great importance to all of the new states which have adopted prohibition.

The Mormon Church Funds.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The judiciary committee of the house to-day listened to an argument by Judge Jas. O. Broadhead, of St. Louis, in opposition to the senate bill providing for the application of forfeited Mormon church funds to the support of the common schools of Utah. Judge Broadhead's contention was that the bill was in violation of the general law respecting charities, inasmuch as it proposed to divert from its legitimate purposes moneys subscribed in aid of certain charities connected directly with the Mormon church. He said that although certain of these charities had been decreed legal yet there were others, and among these might be named the support of the Mormon schools, which could legally receive funds. As the property was in the hands of a receiver he held that the passage of the bill was unnecessary and would prejudice the final decision of the court.

Fight with the "Kid Gang."

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 19.—News has been received from Wilcox, Ariz., that Lieutenant Mackay and his scouts had a battle yesterday afternoon with the "Kid Gang" in the Sierra Anchas mountains. They killed Wah Lan Tas, the others escaping into the mountains, the officers and scouts following close. It is thought they will soon capture them. Wah Lan Tas' head was sent in to the nearest post for identification. He is one of the Indians who killed Sheriff Reynolds last fall, and is supposed he, with the "Kid Gang," murdered Dr. Earrie, of Los Angeles, a short time ago, in Rucker's canon.

Helped a Distressed Steamer.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Lieutenant Commander O. W. Parenbo't, commanding the U. S. S. Pinta, in a dispatch to the navy department dated July 5, at Sitka, Alaska, says that the mail steamer George W. Elder ran aground in Whitestone narrows, a dangerous and intricate passage, 14 miles from Sitka. She had on board several hundred Alaskan tourists. The Pinta went to her relief and succeeded in towing her into deep water. She subsequently went to sea. An order to convoy the Elder to Port Townsend, Washington, was declined with thanks.

Fighting Over the Fair.

CHICAGO, July 21.—In the city council to-night the world's fair ordinance, as amended by the directors, was considered and after much talk, during which obstructions were sharply scored by some aldermen, a committee was appointed to confer with the directors and settle upon an ordinance which the council can pass unanimously. The committee is to report on Wednesday evening.

Great Excelsior at Work.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The secretary of the interior to-day received a telegram from Captain Bonnell, superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park, stating that the great Excelsior geyser had been in a state of eruption since last Saturday, the first time in two years. Columns of hot water rise from the crater into the air a distance of 800 feet.

Appointed Receiver.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The comptroller of the currency has appointed Gilbert B. Shaw receiver of the Park National bank, Chicago, which has been in the hands of the bank examiner.

PUBLIC SERVICE.

Ex-Governor Gilpin's Scheme for a Railroad to Russia.

Secretary Rice's Semi-Annual Report to the Governor.

Spokane Falls City the Scene of a Street Railway War.

News from the Capitals of European Countries.

Ex-Governor Gilpin's Scheme.

NEW YORK, July 18.—"They can talk about my uncle as a visionary and a millionaire as they please, but the day will come, and it is not so far off either, when he will be recognized as a thoroughly sensible though bold engineer!" So said William Henry Gilpin, of Pueblo, Colorado, at the Coleman house to-day. Gilpin has been for the last two years with his uncle, William Gilpin, ex-governor of Colorado, on a tour of inspection on the northern Pacific coast. William Gilpin believes that there is no serious obstacle in the way of building a railroad which shall join the United States and Russia by way of Siberia, Behring's strait, Alaska and British America, the only apparent difficulty being in crossing the Behring strait, but this difficulty is no one which cannot be overcome. The strait is only forty miles wide and in the middle lies an island about big enough to hold New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City combined. The water is nowhere more than forty feet deep and there will be no trouble in erecting piers on the hard bottom.

Secretary Rice's Report.

DENVER, July 19.—The following report was received by Governor Cooper to-day:

To His Excellency, John Job A. Cooper, Governor of Colorado.

I take pleasure in transmitting to you the semi-annual report of the receipts of the office of the secretary of state for the first half of the fiscal year of 1890, as follows:

Papers filed, $2,8 7.50; commissions, $9,0.00; certificates, $170.00; stock articles, $106.50; laws, $159.05; total, $3,322 05; money held in escrow and paid into the state treasury in the first month of the fiscal year, $7,32?.82; total, $?,5?2.?7.

Which said amount of $3,5?2.47 has been turned into the state treasurer and I took his receipt for the same.

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES RICE,
Secretary of State.

Street Railway War.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., July 19.—The street railway war which began here a month ago, but which was temporarily settled by an injunction, has broken out again. The city council some time ago ordered the Spokane Street Railway company, which had no franchise, to tear up their tracks in order to allow the City Park Transit company, with a franchise, to lay tracks. The former company refused to obey the order and the mayor sent a force of men to work tearing up the track. The company secured an injunction from the superior court but the city authorities ignored it, when they were arrested by the sheriff, who was in turn arrested by the chief of police. The city has a demurrer and yesterday the superior judge sustained the demurrer and the Spokane Street Railway company appealed to the supreme court. The judge ordered that the injunction remain in force pending the appeal but the street commissioner at once set to work tearing up the tracks of the Spokane company. He was stopped by the sheriff and later the company attempted to relay the tracks but were arrested by the police. A large force of police is in possession now and trouble is expected.

News from the German Capital.

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BERLIN, July 19.—The Reichsanziger declares that the shortening of the emperor's trip is not due to the political situation, but the facts contradict this statement. The affairs in the east are hastening to a crisis and has caused the emperor to advance the date of his conference with the czar. The rulers will meet August 10. The Novoe Vremya says the position in Armenia and Bulgaria will remain in statu quo as far as Russia is concerned until the imperial interviews are over.

The question of Prince Bismarck's right to divulge directly or suggestively through interviews, his knowledge of the state of affairs acquired while he was chancellor will be decided upon the emperor's return. Allusions appearing in the Hamburger Nachrichter disclose a desire of Bismarck to publicly implicate ex-Empress Frederick in the plotting against him. She has just intensified his anger by warning him that if the report is true that he is preparing his memoirs he must publish none of her letters or her husband's without her consent and intimating that he will be prosecuted if he fails to comply. The official expectation is that the emperor will direct the application to Bismarck of the rescript which Bismarck himself prepared after the Von Arnim trial, ordering the ministers of state to take an oath not to publish anything relating to state business without permission from the sovereign.

At a secret conference between Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, and Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, the former assured Ferdinand that he had no ambition to return to Bulgaria. He advised Major Panitza's boy because he child was the son and it had nothing to do with politics. He advised Ferdinand to return to his post and to govern constitutionally and promised that if war should break out he would serve in the Bulgarian army.

A report was published a short time ago to the effect that Minister Lincoln in receiving a deputation which called with regard to the trade in American pork, expressed the intention to rescind the prohibition in October. Lincoln has assured Minister Phelps that the government is unwilling to take such a step.

A Deed of Cowards.

PARIS, Tex., July 21.—Early Saturday morning a party of half a dozen men went to the house of Andy Young, a hard working negro, living about twenty miles southeast, and called him up. When he came to the door a volley from rifles, shot guns and pistols was fired into him, forty-five balls taking effect. Notwithstanding the frightful wounds the man is still alive and conscious, but cannot last long. Owing to the cutting out of his tongue by a shot he cannot speak. No reason is known for the shooting except that Young had had a difficulty with the White boys.

The Duluth Regatta.

DULUTH, Minn., July 21.—Thousands of spectators were present this afternoon to witness the great regatta, and the weather and water were in perfect condition. The junior single, was won by Nevelson, of Minnesota, in 10:49, by two lengths, Thompson, of Winnipeg, second and Henderson, of Chicago, third.

The junior four-oared race resulted: Winnipeg first, Duluth second, Minnesota third. The junior double was very unsatisfactory and was won by six boat lengths by the Calumet club of Chicago; Minnesota second.

The great professional double was a magnificent race. It was a two-mile struggle, the winning crew to get $1,000, the second $550 and the third $450. Gaudaur and McKay were nearest the shore, Teemer and Hosmer next, Hamm and Wise next and Hamm and Teneyck last. There was some delay in giving the signal, but when the shot was finally fired every man dropped his oars with wonderful unanimity. The strokes of Gaudaur and McKay soon told, and they had a lead of a full length when they reached the turning boat. They were quickly followed by Teemer and Hosmer, then Hamm and Teneyck, and finally Hanlan and Wise. Half way to the finish the press boat passed, and at that time Gaudaur and McKay led Teemer and Hosmer by three lengths. The latter kept three-fourths of a length ahead of Hamm and Teneyck, who kept the same distance ahead of the Toronto crew. The Gaudaur crew shot across the line about four lengths ahead. The efforts of the last two crews to pass Teemer and Hosmer were unavailing, although there was but a quarter of a length between the boats. The time was: Gaudaur and McKay 12.28. Teemer and Hosmer 12.32. Hamm and Teneyck 12.33, and Hanlan and Wise 12.35.

Uncle Sam Pays Up.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Governor Cooper to-day received a draft from Washington for $60,86? 05. Accompanying the draft was the following letter:

To the Governor of Colorado, Denver:

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that this office has examined and adjusted an account between the United States and the state of Colorado, pursuant to section 3689, of the revised statutes, for the 5 per cent upon the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within said state from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1890, inclusive, and the amount of $?2?,8?7.29 has been found due the state of Colorado. Of the above amount only $60,86?.05 is now available for payment and accordingly said amount has this day been certified for payment to you, and the draft will be forwarded to your address in due course of business. The remainder of the account due the state on this account, $63,4?3?2, being the amount due the state for the fiscal years of 1886 and 1887, will be reported to congress for a special appropriation and when made this office will direct that a draft for the amount be issued in your favor, and forwarded to your address. Respectfully yours.

T. R. GARRISON,
Acting Comptroller.

The Glass Blowers' Plea.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—This afternoon a delegation from the annual convention of the National Glass Blowers association which has been in session at Baltimore, presented to the senate committee on finance a request that the duty provided for by the house bill on glass bottles be changed. The president said that within the past two years there had sprung up competition with foreign importers which the home manufacturers could not meet. The delegation, he said, contained no manufacturers, none but laborers, and they asked the change in their interests alone.

Found Dead in His Buggy.

FRESNO, Cal., July 21.—On Saturday a stranger appeared at the farm of Samuel Hocking, near Selma, and criminally assaulted Mrs. Hocking. On the husband's return the woman gave a description of the assailant which answered to that of Clarence Remsberg, a traveling salesman. Hocking started in pursuit. Last evening, Remsberg's team arrived at Hazalton, where his wife is stopping, and Remsberg's dead body was in the buggy. Hocking denies killing Remsberg.

A Lively Time at Pocohontas.

LYNCHBURG, Va., July 21.—A dispatch from Pocohontas says: A party of men from West Virginia rode into town last night and began shooting promiscuously in the street. The town marshal summoned a posse and a battle ensued in which several of the town force were wounded. Two of the mob were finally arrested but the remainder escaped over the state line. The people are under arms to-night expecting an attempt to rescue the prisoners.

Mineral Palace Directors.

PUEBLO, July 21.—At the annual stockholders meeting of the Colorado mineral palace held this afternoon the number of directors was increased from seven to eleven members. The new directory is as follows: Donald Fletcher, A. C. McQuaid, W. W. Palmer, Geo. E. Hosson, Geo. E. Parsons, C. L. Hill, A. W. Chamberlain, C. E. P. Baxter, Henry C. Brown, Charles Hendie and Fred Bardolar. The first seven composed the old directory, and each director received every vote cast. At the meeting of the directory the following officers were elected: Donald Fletcher president, George E. Hosson vice-president and C. E. P. Baxter treasurer. Mr. C. L. Hill will fill the office of secretary temporarily until the permanent secretary is elected. The capital stock was increased from $100,000 to $150,000. An active campaign is to be inaugurated and the work pushed forward from this time with the utmost vigor.

Dead Body Found in a River.

ASPEN, Colo., July 21.—The black and decomposed remains of a man about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, were found in the Roaring Fork, fifteen miles below here, yesterday. The identity of the man has not been established, though every effort has been made to do so. The victim was clean shaven, and had dark hair. Two front teeth in both the upper and lower jaw were missing. Upon his collar were the initials P. H. B., and upon the tab at the bottom of the bosom of his shirt the word "Lane." There was upon his head a deep scalp wound, and every evidence of foul play.

The Tioga Inquest Verdict.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The coroner's jury in the matter of the explosion on board the steamer Tioga, by which about twenty-five lives were lost, brought in a verdict this afternoon. It censures the Union Steamboat company, which owned the Tioga, for carelessness in handling naptha and other explosive oils, and recommends that Messrs. Bright, of Buffalo, proprietors of the Genesee Oil works, who shipped the naptha on the Tioga, be indicted for manslaughter by the grand jury.

Roodhouse Confesses.

VAN WERT, O., July 21.—Fireman Roodhouse to-night confessed murdering Engineer Vandevender. He said Vandevender had been quarreling with him, and among other things accused him of reporting him for drunkenness. When the train neared Van Wert the engineer rushed at Roodhouse with a curse and dealt him a blow on the face, knocking him down and cutting his head. When Roodhouse picked up a hammer and rained several blows on the engineer's head, killing him. Roodhouse is in jail. It is feared he will be lynched.

Legislative Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Senator Stewart to-day introduced a bill granting public lands in Nevada, except mineral lands, to the state in aid of irrigation.

The senate committee on public lands to-day ordered a favorable report on the house bill to amend the act of June 22, 1874. It extends the privileges granted by that act (subject to the provisions, limitations and restrictions thereof) to all persons entitled to the right to homestead or preempt under the laws of the United States who have resided upon and improved for five years lands granted to any railroad company, but whose entries or filings have not for any cause been admitted to record.

Representative Comstock introduced a bill to-day authorizing the secretary of agriculture to establish uniform grades for all kinds of grain transported from one state to another, or to any foreign country, which shall be known as American grades.

Says War Has Not Been Declared.

PARIS, July 21.—The Guatemala minister here, referring to the reports from Mexico that a war had broken out between Guatemala and San Salvador says the telegrams from Mexico are not correct. War has not been declared. He says that no Guatemalan troops have crossed the frontier of San Salvador. It is the minister's opinion that the fight referred to in the despatches must have occurred in the interior of San Salvador between factions in that country.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Baiz, consul-general for both Guatemala and Honduras in this city, stated to-day that he had heard nothing of the battle between the forces of Guatemala and San Salvador. He placed no credence in the despatches received here.

The Federal Election Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The republican members of the senate committee on privileges and elections were again in session to-day considering the federal elections bill. John I. Davenport, of New York, was closeted with the members this afternoon. It is understood that the bill to be reported to the caucus is practically completed, but the time for holding the caucus has not yet been fixed.

Railroad Firemen Meet.

HARTFORD, July 21.—Five hundred members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen held a meeting here yesterday. Resolutions were adopted favoring the passage of the bill pending in congress requiring railroads to use automatic brakes and couplings on freight trains. The resolutions also pledged the members to do all in their power to prevent train men from working on Sundays.

Train Derailed.

DENVER, July 21.—The west bound Union Pacific flyer was derailed near Carbon, Wyo., to-day by the spreading of the rails. The front part of the train, including a dining car, were overturned. No one is injured, but the train was damaged to the amount of $3,000.

More Hot Weather in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 21.—The Star says: Yesterday was the hottest day for years in the greater portion of Kansas, and the heat did still further damage to the corn crop. The most conservative estimate cannot now place the probable yield at half what was raised last year.

Denver's Population.

DENVER, July 21.—Supervisor Geo. L. Sopris to-night announced the population of Denver and suburbs as 126,?85. This shows an increase over his former figures of 7,000, which has been added by the recanvass of the city made by the citizens' committee.

Farewell Address to the Queen.

LONDON, July 21.—A meeting of residents of the island of Heligoland, whose cession to Germany is provided for by the Anglo-German agreement, was held to-day. A grateful farewell address to the queen of England was adopted.

ROBERT BROWNING.

Some Interesting Reminiscences of the Famous Poet.

Glimpses of Robert Browning's Life While in Florence.

How Browning and His Wife Differed About Their Work.

Copyrighted, 1890, by Theodore Stanton

FLORENCE, July 7.—"You must have preserved many precious memories of the Brownings' residence here in Florence," I said one day to my friend Mrs Craig, the accomplished wife of the painter Eugene Craig, as she was talking of the past days of this city when English and American residents made it even more than nowadays a centre of art and culture. "Alas! they are a little dimmed by the lapse of time," she replied, but on my pressing her still further, I elicited not a few interesting particulars touches of the kind that help to complete a picture and believing that my readers will agree with me in thinking that about certain personages we can never hear enough, I here put these recollections, as near as possible in the lady's own words.

Robert Browning as a poet, as a dweller among men, as a musician, a savant, even as a sculptor—for he worked in Story's studio while at Rome, it being his conviction that the education of a poet was not complete without some acquaintance with at least one of the plastic arts, none of these Robert Brownings is more interesting than Robert Browning as a husband, and it is as such that we Florentines knew him. In these days when people are questioning the advisability of marriage even for ordinary mortals, contending that for such the suppression of individuality which it entails is a serious drawback to the entering of this "holy estate," it is surely of more than common interest to bring to recollection the marriage of two poets of true and rare genius, of two human beings of strong and sharply-marked individuality. What did marriage do in their case? Eye witnesses can vouch that it destroyed the individuality of neither, that neither was hampered by the other in his intellectual growth. It was a constant joy and study to see how while the tenderest and most powerful affection, the warmest passion and the most faithful friendship, united them, each retained a distinct individuality with which the other never attempted to interfere. Not that the right of comment was not preserved and acted on, and somewhat sharply too at times. On many points they differed by the breadth of all the skies.

There is an example I refer to Mrs Browning's interest in spiritualism which Browning abhorred, as see "Sludge the Medium." Again they were not of one mind about Napoleon III. The husband could not share the wife's profound belief in and intense admiration for the emperor of the French. (See "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau.") It would almost seem as if he felt called on to answer all these divergences by some poem. When he read, for the first time, and that only after it was published, his wife's unfortunate little volume "Poems before Congress," the adverse criticisms it called forth from him, were truly of a sledge hammer kind. He was irate at the book and after reading it, walked up and down the room for hours like an enraged lion. It was a bitter pill for him to swallow.

Certainly there was in that Browning household none of the intellectual "coddling" with which George Eliot was treated by her life companion, George Henry Lewes, and no doubt it was a much healthier state of things for both. If Elizabeth's poems were pulled to pieces, she was the first to read the criticisms. That they did not worry her, cannot be said, for she was sensitive and was always anxious lest any such utterances should impair the value of her work for humanity, but she would have thought it cowardly not to have made herself acquainted as far as she could with what was said of her. She used always however, to get into a state of indignation against criticism upon her husband's work, just like any other wife in the world. There was an agreement between them at the time of their marriage that they would never interfere with each other in the matter of publishing anything which it seemed good to them to write, an agreement strictly adhered to.

Mrs Browning was very kind and indulgent with regard to the work of young verse writers, especially those of her own sex. I remember some lines of my own, which I wrote after my first reading of "Aurora Leigh," which were shown to her by her friend, Isa Blagden, as I did not know then Mrs Browning well enough to speak to her on the subject myself. The lines were based upon a complete misapprehension of the book to which they referred, and were illogical and uncritical in the highest degree. But how good naturedly indulgent to them she was! She said they had "aspiration and swing," and that the writer ought decidedly not to neglect her gift. What things one does when one is young! The very idea of having allowed any one to show those lines to Mrs. Browning gives me a shiver, now. I wrote other poems, though they were poems at least, about her, and after her death they were shown to Mr. Browning.

The last time I saw Robert Browning was in the Piazza Pitti. He was passing, rushing along in his usual impetuous way, with a book under his arm; but when he caught sight of me he stopped and so did I. Then he took both my hands, and told me that he had read my lines and was glad to find that I had so truly loved and appreciated his wife. He said "My wife" I remember. Then he bade me good bye, for he was leaving Florence in two days. That was the only time I saw him since her funeral and I never saw him again.

The last time I saw Mrs Browning was just before. It was in her final illness at Casa Guidi, in the morning. The room was full of light, and her boy was sitting on the sofa beside her. A very handsome child he was at that time, with fair curls falling on his shoulders. We were both in despair at the loss of Cavour, who had died a few days before, and we spoke of nothing else. She talked of his end, and how he had expired in the arms of an Englishman (Sir James Hudson), how he kept saying over to himself "La Cosa Va," and muttered something about ships, or a ship. It was an awful blow to her, this death of Cavour. As a dear friend of hers said once, "She never could bear anybody to die," and Cavour's death meant so much more than that of an ordinary mortal, to one that loved Italy; and no one ever loved Italy more than she did. Abstract, ideal, potential, Italy, I mean; the Italy of the poets and the poetic patriots, a land of brave and virtuous beings who should "assume among the nations of the earth that independent and individual existence" to which it was entitled by its past exploits and its sufferings, its greatness and its glories.

How we all believed in that Italy. How we all thought it would be a model and an example to the world! And even if at moments when one began to be doubtful and depressed one had only to go to Mrs Browning, and all one's convictions and aspirations were strengthened and braced anew. But then she believed in the Emperor Louis Napoleon too. Alas! I do not wish to draw the analogy and I hope I need not. I believe in Italy's future even now, although the country is passing through a difficult moment of its development.

The first time I saw Mrs Browning, and her husband together, was at the Baths of Lucca in September, 1857. I went to call on Miss Blagden who was living at the Bagni a la Villa. As it happened, Owen Meredith as he was then called in literature was living, indeed had not long before been supposed to be dying, at the same place, tended faithfully by the kind Isa who had been the dearest friend of his lost sister. On the day on which I made my visit, Owen Meredith came down stairs for the first time, looking very pale and weak and ethereal, like—as he talked in a most charming philosophic strain of all things and much besides, and while he talked, Browning came in ruddy, happy, "full of health, and strong and free," as the hymns have it, but not a bit overpowering. Sometimes when a big healthy man comes into the room with an invalid, he seems to fill it all up, and to take all the oxygen for himself, but Browning was not like that. He seemed to impart, not to absorb, life and strength. Then, soon after, there entered a tiny being, bearing a basket of flowers, a creature with fairy hands and feet, and a voice sweeter than any sound I ever had heard before. "Dear Ba, how good of you to come said Isa, and then I knew it was Elizabeth Browning that I saw. For Ba is the "name, the little name uncadenced to the ear," of which the poem sings, the "pet name" which the woman in the Portuguese sonnet bids her lover call her by.

Owen Meredith was one of the pall bearers at Mrs Browning's funeral, Adolphus Trollope was another, and Browning was accompanied by the father of the child called "Lily," in "A Child's Grave at Florence." Peni as the boy Browning was always called in his childhood, and is called by his intimates to this day, motherless little Peni clung to Miss Blagden's arm. I could see in the background many poor people, and tradesmen, Italians who went, not for the poet whom they knew not, but for the kind and charitable woman who had helped and sympathized with them for so many years. I do not think any foreign funeral was ever so largely attended, and at that time it was most unusual for any Roman Catholic to attend any kind of religious service other than their own. It was evident that these people were really attached to Mrs. Browning and grateful for her charity and kindness to them. "Tanta buona, tanta buona" was heard on every side. I saw Peni for the first time without his curls that day at his mother's funeral. She could not bear to have them cut off, while she lived. Yet he was getting too big a boy to wear them. Who knows but what they had been cut off to be laid in the coffin beside her.

As for the poet he appeared suddenly to have grown grey and old and bent. It seemed as if he could not stand; he literally clung to his companion's arm and once he flung himself forward, almost as if he would have thrown himself into the grave. While driving to the cemetery that companion told me Mr. Browning never shed a tear; but once he screamed in a wild way as if he did not know what he was doing. But I do not know if I have a right to repeat this. It seems too sacred some how. I remember distinctly that there was an exception made in Mrs. Browning's favor with regard to the hard and fast rule about leaving a corpse over night in the house. She was not buried for three days and was borne to the cemetery in a hearse, in the afternoon with carriages following like an English funeral, instead of after dark or very early in the morning as the Italian custom is. There was a large wreath of bays as well as a wreath of flowers on the top of the coffin. The bay wreath was placed in the grave, the garland was left lying on the top.

Mrs. Browning died, as she had lived, in Casa Guidi, that strange old house, with the sharp pointed corner, at the top of Via Maggio, where she wrote the poem called by its name, and others besides, and where gratefully Florence has placed above the door a graceful inscription to her memory. It is a spot all foreign visitors of English tongue visit as a shrine, and the Florentine coachmen taking the tourists around, stop of their own accord at Casa Guidi porch and point to the tablet. Mrs. Browning's monument in the Protestant cemetery has been greatly criticized, and the execution is very faulty but the design for which I saw, was beautiful. It was Sir Frederick Leighton who drew it. Pilgrims from other lands, chiefly women, haunt the spot. One western enthusiast begged me to accompany her to a shop, where I interpreted her wish to purchase a marble vase, which she filled with flowers and placed upon the platform underneath the tomb. The custody objected, saying that he could not be responsible for its safety. Indeed it was there but a very little while.

That Browning's wish to be laid beside his wife was not accomplished is a grief to his friends. There is, it is true, a great and just objection in Italy now to anything in the nature of intermural interment, but in this case, with a little patience, no doubt the objection would have been overcome. But meanwhile came the offer from Westminster abbey, and the son accepted that. It is a loss for Florence that Browning was not buried here, besides the loss to his friends. It would have filled the town with people, and given rise to talk and discussion. For us, who live here among the memories of the past the saddest of all utterances is surely this. "Weep not for the dead, neither bemoan him, but mourn sore for him that goeth away, for he shall return no more."

Somehow Browning seems nearer now he is dead, than when he was alive. Alive and absent, I mean. When he was here, he was often to be seen flying along with that swift step of his, and looking out upon all things with his bright observant eyes. I remember at a Shakespeare lecture given by Montgomery Stuart, that gentleman reading "The Italians in England", after the lecture was finished. I was not aware that the author was present, as he was sitting in the deep embrasure of a window, but his nervous motions which began as soon as Mr Stuart commenced to read his poem Mr Stuart read most beautifully, by the way), soon betrayed his whereabout. He used to say sometimes after these lectures were over and talk. It seemed as if he knew everything. Not a question could one ask that he could not answer, and he was most good natured about answering. I was told that at this time he was very impatient of contradiction, personally I can say nothing on the subject for I would as soon have contradicted Jove the Thunderer, but some people did disagree with him and came to grief. He entirely outgrew this weakness. I never saw a trace of it.

I once heard him telling in a most drolly grave fashion, a story of a man who had said to him that it was a positive disgrace that "We English in Florence," he said "We English," knew so little of Dante, and that "We" ought to find some clever Italian to tell "us" something about him. Professor Biancardi, afterwards well known for his connection with the old Catholic movement, was the person chosen to instruct the Florentine English and Americans on this theme. Mr. Browning probably, at that time, knew as much about Dante as any man living, but no one would have guessed it, to hear him tell that story. The lectures took place and I attended them, and most interesting and instructive they were. But though Mr. Browning subscribed to them, he did not come very often, indeed I don't think I ever saw him at all.

Browning's memory was marvellous. He could always tell exactly the place of any quotation or fragment of a quotation which was referred to him. He was impatient, too, of misquotation, as all accurate people are. I never heard him on the subject of the misquotation of his own works. I am sure he would have spoken there would have been plenty for him to say. In those days, however, he was neither so well known nor so often referred to as he has been since. His wife's poems were much more in people's mouths than his.

He loved Siena greatly, especially her art and her history. He was very amusing about the old world attitude of Siena towards Florence, and the funny story of the Sienese mayor, who, in '48 was afraid to come to Florence and walk in the procession described in Casa Guidi windows "because of that great victory of ours over the Florentines, you know." He feared lest the popular jealousy of the Florentines might take a distinctly hostile form.

Browning was a very restless personage, always getting up and sitting down again and walking about the room in marked contrast to his wife's very tranquil ways; tranquility far removed from languor however. I wish very much I could have seen Browning once more before his death, he must have changed so greatly from what he was at the time he lived in Florence. The perpetual reference of all the actions of his life to a standard based as to their feasibility upon his wife's health, from day to day made him quite a different being from the London Robert Browning of later years. But to have known him and to have known her, in that early time, was to see an experiment in marriage, triumphant and conclusive.

Such is a resume of the conversation which I had with Mrs. Craig.

HELEN ZIMMERN,
Contributor to the Century Magazine, Blackwood's etc.

A Ranch Sanitarium.

Denver Republican.

The fame of Colorado as a great natural sanitarium for lung and throat troubles is spreading. Consumptive invalids are flocking in to us from all quarters of the globe, more particularly from our eastern states. The well-to-do look out for themselves. They do not find here what many want and all need—a thoroughly equipped, high-class sanitarium, where an invalid, by paying therefor can obtain every comfort and every attention, where constant medical supervision will add increased potency to the miracle-working effects of our climate; and yet such invalids, by means of wealth, can make themselves comfortable, can obtain the best medical advice, and, to an extent, render it unnecessary for our communities to look after them.

But what shall be done with a class who are coming into our state—and in constantly increasing numbers—who are too poor to support themselves without work, who are too weak to work, who have absolutely no means, and whose condition urgently demands rest, nourishment, and medical attention? What benevolently disposed citizen of the state has not been appealed to for scores and scores of such cases?

As a rule the consumptive invalid is not a man who has been lazy and shiftless. The phlegmatic, easy going, self satisfied individual is not prone to consumption. It is the enthusiastic, the energetic, the intensely earnest men, who overwork and overstrain, and fall a prey to the dread disease. Consequently, when such a man breaks down in an Eastern city—possibly a clerk or bookkeeper in some mercantile establishment—some friend or his employer, with most liberal intention, presses a hundred dollars into his trembling hand and says: "There, my boy, go to Colorado! Don't worry, that climate will help you." The poor fellow starts. Railroad fares with sleeper and meals consume fully $50. His remaining $50 support him about a month, and then here he is in fair Colorado, sick unto death, destitute, far away from friends, and harassed with the fear of starvation at the very time when his physical condition most urgently cries for rest, freedom from anxiety, moderate comfort and medical care. What shall we do with these most pitiable cases?

Two sanitariums have been instituted in Colorado Springs. One, the Bellevue sanitarium, supported by the general public, proportions its charges to the purse of the invalid, and rather aims to furnish all the delicate attentions of a home to patients who can well afford to pay for the same. The other, called the Glockner sanitarium, a noble monument reared by a loving wife to the memory of a husband who fell a victim to consumption, offers all the advantages of a sanitarium, including medical advice and medicine, at the rate of $7 per week. Admittance is limited to curable cases of consumption.

Both of these institutions are semi charitable and both answer to a very decided want. My judgment however, after long, earnest consideration is that, to do the greatest good to the greatest number, and to adapt an institution more particularly to the special conditions of our climate, we need something radically different. I offer for the consideration of all interested in this subject—more especially to the recently formed "State Organization of Charities and Corrections" and also to "The State Medical Society"—a plan of what I shall call "A Ranch Sanitarium." Briefly outlined, it is this: Purchase, in some favored locality, two to three hundred acres of good agricultural land. My preference, as a point combining suitable land, a fine all the year round climate and an attractive growth of large trees, would be along the Fountain river, within twenty five miles of Pueblo. A ranch suitable for the purpose, with some improvements, could be obtained for less than $10,000. Thereon I should erect a large number of detached cottages and tents, all built very simply, substantially, without the least regard for display. A large central house would contain the amusement rooms, dining rooms and kitchen. Fifteen thousand dollars would erect such buildings for the accommodation of 100 patients. A good dairy herd should be provided, horses for pleasure driving and agricultural work—implements, and all the labor enabled of a well stocked farm. In such an institution I should expect to give invalids the healthiest kind of lodging, plain, nourishing board, medical advice and medicines at a rate of $5 per week or $50 for three months, and at that rate make the institution self-sustaining. This price is not purely speculative, but is based on figures taken from the management of a ranch in which I am interested. This "ranch sanitarium" would be limited to male patients and curable cases, and every patient, as soon as his health permitted, would be expected to do some light, suitable, out-door work. In all, $35,000 to $50,000 would be necessary. The annual cost of maintenance for 100 patients would be $20,000.

Where should the money come from? The answer suggests itself: The money should, in the main, come from where the consumptive invalids come—from the eastern states. Consumption does not originate in Colorado and Colorado should not be taxed to support invalids from the east. Our state will do its full share. The people of Colorado are humane and benevolent, but the principal burden should fall on eastern shoulders. As to this there will be little difficulty. Present a definite, practical plan, appeal to the benevolent organizations, the large mercantile institutions, the hospitals and churches of the east, and the money will be forthcoming. Men are willing to give if it is made easy for them to give.

I realize fully that an opposition will declare itself from certain physicians who preach against what they call "the herding together" of consumptives. Turning aside from the question of the contagiousness of the disease, a question which, to say the least, is very debatable and not at all definitely settled, I am free to say that I see no possible objection to having every consumptive invalid, no matter how poor, comfortably cared for, all by himself, in a delightful home, surrounded by all luxuries, and attended by the best attainable medical supervision, and if any of these opposing physicians will suggest how this ideal state of things can be practically realized, I shall drop my suggestion as untimed and unnecessary. On the other hand, if such a plan cannot be offered, I shall hold that to meet the pressing demands of our situation, to alleviate the greatest possible number at the least possible expense, and to obtain the best average result for consumptive invalids, the most feasible, most economical and most effective institution would be that of a large "ranch sanitarium."

LOUIS R. EHRICH

General Fremont's Career.

New York Sun.

General Fremont's father, a Frenchman, taught his native language in Norfolk, Va., where he married. John Charles Fremont was born in Savannah, January 21, 1813. His father died five years later, and Mrs. Fremont went to live in Charleston, S. C. John was expelled from Charleston college, and began to teach a private class in mathematics. After a two years' cruise as mathematical instructor on the sloop of war Natchez, the college granted him his degree. As an assistant engineer in the United States topographical corps he assisted in surveys of the mountainous parts of North Carolina and Tennessee and the Cherokee country of Georgia. He was made second lieutenant of topographical engineers on July 7, 1838, and made explorations along the northern frontier. When he went to Washington in 1840 to make his report he met Miss Jessie Benton, a daughter of Senator Benton, of Missouri, and then 15 years old, and he became engaged to her. Old Bullion thought his daughter too young to marry, and Fremont was sent by the war department to make an examination of the Des Moines river, but all the same, on his return Fremont and Miss Benton were secretly married on October 19, 1841. In the following year he explored the Wind River mountains, Wyoming, the highest peak of which is known by his name.

In the summer of 1843, at the head of thirty nine men, Fremont traveled 2,000 miles through what was then the unknown west. His party was almost lost in the wilds of Oregon, and the Indians whom he met declared that no man could cross the snow covered mountains, but Fremont set out without a guide, and in forty days reached Sutter's Fort, on the Sacramento river. His men were wasted with hunger, and many of their horses had died on the way. Crossing the Sierra Nevada, Fremont made his way back to Kansas, where he arrived in July, 1844. The report which he published of this expedition stimulated emigration to the west and suggested to the Mormons the idea of settling in Utah. It was, besides the first of those adventures which led to Fremont's career the picturesque and romantic character that lingered with it so long. Fremont was made first lieutenant and captain in January, 1845, and a few months later began his third exploration of the Pacific slope. The Mexican authorities refused to permit him to continue his exploration, and Fremont, whose men were exhausted and without supplies, decided not to obey the order to leave the country and hoisted himself on the Hawk's Peak near Monterey, Cal., where he built a log fort and hoisted the American flag. Fremont was in retreat, after a four days' siege, when the Mexican commander made overtures of peace. He then marched northward, but receiving the news from Washington that there was danger that California would be handed over to England, he retraced his steps, and in a month the settlers all joining his forces, he overthrew the power of Mexico in northern California. Fremont was then commissioned lieutenant colonel, and on July 4th the American settlers chose him governor of California.

When Commodore Stockton was sent with the frigate Congress to conquer California, the war having begun between the United States and Mexico, Fremont was made military commander, and he continued to obey Stockton's orders when a conflict of authority arose between that officer and Gen Stephen W. Kearny, who was sent out with similar instructions. In January, 1847, Fremont concluded the terms of agreement with Mexico by which California was given to the United States. A year later a court martial found him guilty of mutiny and insubordination in refusing to obey General Kearny, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the army. President Polk remitted the penalty, but Fremont resigned, and in October, 1848, set out on his fourth expedition at his own expense.

One third of his men died in the endeavor to find a route to California by way of the upper waters of the Rio Grande but Fremont returned, and gathering another band, finally reached Sacramento in December, 1849, he was elected United States senator, and took his seat on September 10, 1850, the day after California was made a state. He went to Europe in 1852, and was received with much distinction. His explorations had won for him honorary membership of the Geographical societies of London and Berlin and a gold medal from the king of Prussia. In September of the next year he was again making his way across the western plains, enduring many hardships. For nearly two months his party lived on horseflesh.

In 1855 Fremont took up his residence in New York, and in June, 1856, the first national republican convention nominated him for the presidency. He also accepted a nomination from the American party. He received the votes of the New England states, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, 114 electoral votes in all, being defeated by James Buchanan, who received 174 electoral votes.

While on a second visit to Europe, in 1861, Fremont was commissioned a major-general of the regular army. He made his headquarters in St Louis, and, on August 31, 1861, he issued a proclamation announcing that he would emancipate the slaves of those in arms against the federal government. President Lincoln asked him to withdraw this announcement but Fremont refused to do so and Lincoln annulled it by a public order. Complaint was made against his administration of the state as arbitrary and inefficient. On November 2, 1861, after an investigation by the secretary of war, he was removed from his command, but in the following March he was put in charge of the mountain district of Kentucky and Tennessee, where he had a continued engagement with a superior force under Gen Jackson, ending with a severe engagement at Cross Keys in June 1862, Fremont's corps was included in the army of Virginia, under Gen Pope. Fremont asked to be relieved, saying that he could not serve under Pope for sufficient personal reasons. His request was granted, and he took no further active part in the war.

A convention of republicans who were dissatisfied with Lincoln met in Cleveland on May 31, 1864, and nominated Gen Fremont to the presidency. He accepted the nomination, but subsequently withdrew at the request of a committee of republican leaders, saying in his letter of withdrawal that he did so "not to aid in the triumph of Mr Lincoln, but to do my part toward preventing the election of the democratic candidate." Since that time he had taken little part in public matters.

General Fremont procured from the Texas legislature a grant of state aid in the interest of the Memphis and El Paso railroad. The road placed some of its land grant bonds in Europe, where its French agents asserted that they were guaranteed by the United States. In 1873 the French government prosecuted General Fremont for fraud. He did not appear in person to defend himself, and was sentenced by default to fine and imprisonment. General Fremont was governor of Arizona from 1878 to 1881. In April of this year by act of congress he was restored to his rank of major general United States army, and was retired. It had been supposed that General Fremont was in arrears to the government in his accounts, but a recent investigation proved that the balance was in his favor. General Fremont published several works, describing his explorations, and a volume of memoirs. His wife has attained more note as a writer. She wrote "Souvenirs of My Time," "Story of the Guard," and a sketch of her father, and has contributed to periodicals.

Wedded, But Neither Said "Yes."

Chicago Herald.

There was a peculiar wedding yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the parlors of Burke's hotel, on Madison street. During the ceremony that made James Irwin Sanson and Miss Lulu B Merchant man and wife not a word was spoken, either by the clergyman or by the bridal party that stood before him. The bride, groom, clergyman and, in fact, all of the guests were deaf mutes. Those who arrived early were received at the parlor by C C Colby, a reporter for the Mutes' Journal, published at New York city. Among the silent guests were Prof. Ed Campbell, of the Colorado Deaf and Dumb institute, Miss Cora Coe, of Indianapolis, Mrs. James Watson, Rev Philip Hasenstab, Mr and Mrs E N Bowes, Miss Emily Theims and Mrs Emily White, Miss Cora Kinsey acted as bridesmaid, and Prof. Albert Berg as best man for the groom both being from Indianapolis. The Episcopal ritual was used, not a word being spoken by any person in the room during the ceremony. All guests watched the minister closely as his fingers formed the words that united the couple in marriage. The responses from each came promptly in the sign language. After the ceremony there were congratulations from all guests, which Mr and Mrs Sanson accepted rather modestly. The bride is a graduate of the National Deaf Mute college and her husband of the Indianapolis Institute for Deaf and Dumb.

A Yankee Wonder.

Boston Journal.

When the new Herreshoff torpedo boat Cushing made twenty two knots an hour on her trial trip, her performance was thought little less than marvelous. If the Cushing had been an English, or French, or German craft, that burst of speed would probably have never been repeated, for the excellent reason that it could not be on account of swift deterioration in hull, boilers and machinery. But things appear to be different in America, for the Cushing has now been some months in actual commission, and has been improving with use, rather than the opposite. One day recently the little craft ran over the measured mile on the Potomac river in one minute and fifty six seconds, or at the rate of twenty six knots an hour—the highest speed ever attained by a torpedo boat of any nation. If American builders can thus break the world's record on their first attempt, what will they do when they have had a few years' practice?

Mr Froude, in writing his life of Beaconsfield, which will appear in the autumn, has been allowed the use of Beaconsfield's letters to his sister, Miss Sarah Disraeli, and to Mrs Brydges-Williams, besides other correspondence preserved by Lord Rothschild at Tring park. A letter to the Manchester Guardian explains that Mrs Brydges Williams was a lady of Jewish descent, living at Torquay, who fell in love with Mr Disraeli's writing on behalf of his and her race, and bequeathed him her fortune on condition that they were to be buried in the same grave. Mrs. Brydges Williams predeceased her friend and was buried at Hughenden. Had therefore Lord Beaconsfield been buried in Westminster Abbey, it would have involved disinterring his benefactress and transferring her remains to the abbey. This was, of course, impossible, and they both rest in the pretty village churchyard of Hughenden.

Two memoirs are now the delight of gossip loving Paris. They are those of Talleyrand, the greatest deceiver and trickster ever known to diplomacy, and of Blowitz, the most accomplished purveyor of fictitious facts to the modern press. By all accounts these rival works divide public favor very equally.

Citizen Joffrin, who was seated in the chamber of deputies for Montmartre, over General Boulanger, is suffering from a dangerous lip cancer.

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PUBLISHED BY

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J. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The council is to be commended for its action in directing the city clerk to make a report to the council and the public of what was done with the $118,000 expended for water extensions last year. Under ordinary circumstances there would be a good deal of charity shown a committee that had made some mistakes. But when a committee asks absolute authority and refuses to take the public into its confidence or take advice from others, it accepts certain responsibilities to which the public has a right to hold it. It put its judgment and ability above other and more experienced men. It must stand therefore by its acts. It made the additional mistake after doing its work of not reporting to the council. When it asked for power and the privilege of secrecy it should have felt all the more bound to make a full and complete report to the people. But it not only did not make any report, but resented any inquiries. It seemed to think that the taxpayers were impertinent when they asked where their money had gone to or proffered any advice. The city clerk has no easy job. He ought to have help. The real issues of this whole controversy have been dodged. There has been a good deal of dust throwing by raising irrelevant issues. The truth is now likely to be revealed.

The selection of Congressman Butterworth as secretary of the Columbian exposition commission is a good one.

The Chieftain states authoritatively that Secretary of State Rice will not be a candidate for governor but will be a candidate for secretary of state.

The entries for the state political races are coming in rapidly now. Each day adds one or more new names to the list of candidates for the different offices.

The New York Press says that the latest go west advice is "Go west and ride on a cyclone." The latest go east advice is "Go east and get lost in a fog."

The people want to know just how and where the $118,000 expended by the old water committee went. It will set a dangerous precedent to allow them to ignore the taxpayers' demand in this matter.

The New York Press says the Chinese government proposes to take a hand in the now popular game of reciprocity. It will shut out Americans from the empire in return for similar favors by this government.

The report of the special committee appointed by the National Civil Service Reform league criticises the management of the patent office under Mr. Cleveland and praises it under the administration of President Harrison.

There are a great many politicians who will draw a breath of relief when they find that copies of all dispatches in the Western Union office in New York have been destroyed. Tilden would have died happier if this fire had occurred in the spring of 1877.

The new silver bill will not go into effect for nearly a month. Meanwhile it would be an excellent stroke of policy if the secretary of the treasury would purchase the maximum amount permitted by the act of 1878. Heretofore the secretary of the treasury has always bought the minimum amount.

The Hill organs declare that New York's saloon governor captured the mighty west on his recent trip to Indianapolis. They had better hold their horses. Neither Mrs. Hendricks nor the democratic club which Governor Hill addressed and which so loudly applauded his efforts nor both together are the mighty west by a large majority.

The decision of the house committee on elections in favor of the two republicans in the contested election cases of Goodrich vs. Bullock, in Florida, and McGinnes vs. Anderson, in West Virginia, calls forth the comment from the democratic press that no member from their party has any show in a contest in this house. This comment loses its value with the decisions in favor of two good democratic contestants from Mississippi, Messrs. Catchings and Hooker, only four days old.

The debate in the United States senate on the question of putting an amendment to the sundry civil bill which will repeal the act of 1888 was one of unusual interest to this section. This act of 1888 is construed by the attorney general to mean that all desert lands are withdrawn from settlement from the date of the passage of that act. Hence all land certificates issued since are to be cancelled. This is a matter in which all states and territories in the arid region are vitally interested. It stops all new settlement. In some cases like that of the Pecos valley, the hardship is very great. Soon after the passage of the law of October, 1888, the matter was looked into and it was decided that it did not apply to Pecos valley. This was the opinion of the senatorial party which did not visit this valley because it was supposed to be outside of that act. Up to the present time the government has been issuing receiver's certificates to settlers. Many of those settlers have sold out their homes in the east, intending to make their permanent home in this valley. Within a year the population has doubled. Not only would the hardships be very great on these families, but also on the projectors and investors in the Pecos valley ditch and railroad. This is only a specific instance, but the hardship is almost as great for this whole section. The settlement of this country under this act must practically cease. It is to be hoped that congress will add the amendment, which will remedy the injustice of the construction of the act of 1888.

The supervisor of the census, Mr. Sopris, states that the population of Denver and suburbs will appear by the census to be [illegible]. The citizens' committee handed in some 23,000 names that were reported not taken, but 15,000 of these were found already in the records, so that the recount by the citizens' committee will probably add about 8,000 names. This may be still further reduced when the census is revised in Washington. The figures above include the suburbs. This will probably give Denver proper about [illegible]5,000 population. In this amount is now included, as we understand, some pupils in private schools. As the superintendent of census has declined to let the names in hotel registers appear in the census of Kansas, he is not likely to permit the census of names in private schools in Denver. No one thought here of including in the census the names of students at Colorado college who did not live here. The attempt by enterprising real estate men to make over claims for population, and to have their claims verified by the census, has been discreditable. The growth of a city depends upon a development in many directions, and not simply in the increase of population.

New York has settled the water question for some time to come. Last Monday the new aqueduct was opened. This has been some five years in constructing and brings the water from Croton lake. The aqueduct is thirty-three miles in length, eighty feet broad and fourteen feet high. It is a marvel of engineering skill. At present New York is using about two hundred millions of gallons of water per day. The new aqueduct carries three hundred and eighteen millions of gallons daily. At the present rate of use this is sufficient for a population of about two millions and a half. Three new storage reservoirs have just been built which will hold 60,000,000,000 gallons. Another reservoir is about to be built which will store about 7[illegible],000,000,000 gallons. This storage supply is sufficient to give New York daily two hundred millions of gallons of water for almost two years. This storage supply for two years is what we need and there are plenty of reservoir sites for it.

There has not been a dissenting voice among the republicans of the state in regard to the return of Henry M. Teller to the United States senate. This unanimity must be exceedingly pleasant to Senator Teller. He is not the first choice of many republicans but there is a general acquiescence that his faithful services to the state in the United States senate demand this recognition. When a senator is defending so ably and loyally the interests of his state he ought not to have to worry over a canvass for re-election. It is an excellent thing also for the party that there will be no senatorial fight this fall. As has been too often the case a legislature elected to return a certain man to the senate is too apt to feel its most important work is done when the election of senator takes place. This fall the republican party will not be embarrassed in the selection of a state ticket or in its nominations of a legislative ticket by any senatorial fight. Men best fitted to legislate carefully and wisely on important state questions will be selected.

We published yesterday morning a letter from a government comptroller to Governor Cooper, inclosing a check for $30,864.05. There is still $33,458.24 due. The state has been very fortunate in having a good many windfalls. The estimated receipts for the two years ending January 1, 1891, will be at least $155,000 more than was anticipated. It will be found an immense relief in paying the necessary expenses in running the state.

LEND A HAND HERE.

The County Fair association executive committee is pushing the fair project along as fast possible now. Yesterday the survey of the fair grounds was made for the purpose of obtaining a description of the land for a bond for a deed. Within a few days it is hoped that the subscriptions on hand will justify the committee in calling for proposals for leveling the ground, constructing the track, erecting a grand stand and buildings for agricultural, stock and other exhibits and doing other necessary work.

As the GAZETTE urged some days ago and wishes to urge again, there should be no delay in pushing the project to completion. Only about three months are between us and the time when the fair must be held if it is to be held this year. Three months is a short time in which to do all that it is necessary should be done and none of it must be wasted. The committee have in hand about $10,000 in subscriptions and possibly a $1,000 in sight. Several thousand dollars additional is needed.

Usually people who put their money into projects of this kind are actuated by public spirit largely. They expect to get returns from the investment indirectly through the benefit the project will prove itself to be to their community and county but they do not expect to be able to reclaim the actual money put in or to receive interest on it. It will not be so in the case of the El Paso county fair. Public spirit should actuate every one who is able to promptly lend a hand in this important matter but there need be no strain on that public spirit. Through a fortunate bargain made in securing valuable lands for the fair grounds the association is able to offer in their project a safe investment. The land was secured at $200 per acre some months ago. The rapid growth of the city, the improvements in that direction including the building of the electric motor line and other causes have served to push the value of the land up until a conservative estimate places it at double its original cost. When the fact of the safety of this investment is considered in connection with the benefit the exhibition of the products and resources of the county through the agency of the fair will be there should be no trouble in securing the necessary subscriptions to place this project on sound financial ground. The benefits to be derived from the fair are too apparent and have been too often reviewed to need further argument. If everyone who can afford it will lend a hand and contribute his share October will see the county fair realized. Now is the time to put your shoulder to the wheel.

Eugene Schuyler's death a few days ago removes from our diplomatic corps one of its most accomplished members. He was descended directly from the great Peter Schuyler's brother. He was educated at Yale and the Columbia law school. In 1866, at the age of twenty-six, he entered the diplomatic service as consul at Moscow. He remained in Russia for ten years, the last position he filled being that of secretary of legation at Petersburg. His long residence here fitted him for the more important work he was to do at the time of the Russian war with Turkey. In 1876 he became secretary of legation and consul general in Constantinople. His report to the government during this exciting period of Turkey's history did much to influence public opinion. In 1878 he was consul to Birmingham and afterwards was consul general at Rome for two years. In 1880-81 he performed important diplomatic service in Roumania and Servia. In 1882 he was made minister resident to Greece. In 1884 he returned to this country and for many years was engaged in important literary work. In 1884 there appeared his life of Peter the Great and in 1886 American Diplomacy. In 1889 he was made consul general to Cairo. It is a matter of regret that our service does not contain more trained diplomats. Mr. Schuyler undoubtedly was much more useful because of his long experience in Russia and southeastern Europe. It is of great importance from social considerations if from no other to have proper representatives abroad. We can just as well have men of character, education and cultivation, such as Mr. Schuyler, as to take the broken down politicians who are unable to earn a living in another way and send them abroad to misrepresent us.

It is hardly possible for any citizen of average intelligence and average patriotism to find any other reason to assign as a motive for Senator Ingalls' championship of an extreme pension policy than a fear of losing a mercenary vote. It is to be deeply regretted that a man who has so often proved himself an able and effective champion of the right should so frequently be found using his talents in behalf of the wrong. The difference in the stand taken on this question by such men as Hawley in the senate and Henderson, of Iowa, in the house on the one hand and by Ingalls and his sympathizers on the other is as great as the difference in the war records of these men. It is a noticeable fact that the majority of those who were found in the ranks of the union army fighting for their country in the sixties and who are now in congress, are those who are the most persistent in their efforts to call a halt in this pension business, and it is just as noticeable that the stay at homes in the days of the rebellion are the loudest to-day on the floors of the capitol in their cries for more. There no doubt was a good and sufficient reason for Senator Ingalls' absence from the army during the rebellion, but that does not alter the fact that his absence gives him less right to speak in this matter than those who were there. Senator Hawley had a brilliant record in the army. He was a capable, efficient and brave soldier. Colonel Henderson lost a leg in his country's service, and returned when his wound had healed, placing what was left of him in that service, where he remained until the close of the war. It is such men as these who are calling a halt in this pension scramble. Brave soldiers themselves, they have a right to speak for their comrades. They stand squarely on the line of a pension to every union soldier who needs it, but they deny that the veterans who are able to support themselves are asking to be supported by the country, and oppose any move which has in view the humiliation of the true soldier by such action. The republican national platform declares that it would be a public scandal for the nation to do less than provide for every man who honorably wore the federal uniform who is in need of help. It might have gone further and declared with equal truth and equal patriotism that it would be a radical wrong to do more than this and pay out the public funds to those veterans who are able to support themselves honorably by labor. Senator Ingalls may be gaining a few mercenary votes by his course and he certainly is gaining the applause of pension attorneys and claim agents, but he is not putting himself on record on the side of the true soldier, true republicanism or the best interests of his country.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS COMPANY AND RESERVOIRS.

In the spring of 1887 the Colorado Springs company was requested to give to the city the reservoir site of 70 acres, now known as Prospect lake. The Colorado Springs company had already shown great liberality in such matters. After the city put in the first reservoir, which has cost up to this time about $20,000, it was discovered that it did not own the site. Some years afterwards the Colorado Springs company was requested to give this site. This it did without hesitation. Later it was requested to give the larger reservoir site on the mesa. This it promptly gave.

The secretary of the Colorado Springs company, in reply to the request first mentioned, informed the council that it could have the Prospect lake reservoir site, but with the understanding that the work should be done on it immediately. An appropriation was made in the spring of 1887, but was not expended on the reservoir. It was diverted for another purpose. In the beginning of the second year Mr. Parsons wrote that the offer would be withdrawn if the reservoir was not well under way before the end of the year. The council again failed to comply. In the third year the council began to appreciate the importance of this site, and wished the Colorado Springs company to renew its offer. Meanwhile the site had become very valuable. The Springs company was offered $25,000 for it. The Colorado Springs company was not under obligations to renew its offer, as the city had already had two years to accept it. The city was able to pay the market price for it, and the Colorado Springs company would have paid its share as the heaviest taxpayer in the city. But this company has ever been generous and public spirited in assisting in all public improvements. By direction of the board of directors the company offered to give the site to Prospect lake and also the title to about ten acres on Boulder street, now worth at least a thousand dollars per acre, on condition that the city should lay water pipe to the value of $15,000 to aid in developing the East End addition. The piping requested was for the purpose of getting the water on to the land and not for distribution. Some of this work the Colorado Springs company could not do, as for example to enlarge the main on Cache la Poudre street east of Nevada avenue. The expense of this was estimated to be under $15,000. The city agreed to do a part of this each year for three years. A lot of this piping the city would eventually have had to do and pay for. The Colorado Springs company simply requested that the city do this work now instead of waiting until the pipes would pay an income of ten per cent. As a matter of fact the city gets $35,000 worth of reservoir property by simply advancing $15,000 for water pipe; or in other words the city simply pays for these valuable reservoir sites the interest on $15,000 from the time the pipes are laid to the time that the city would have paid back the money for these pipes to the Colorado Springs company. When this proposition was submitted to the council on the 31st of March Alderman Barnes urged his council to accept the proposition and said it was most advantageous to the city. The proposition was unanimously accepted and there was a general feeling that a good thing had been done for the city. There is hardly any one that would be willing to part with this reservoir to-day for $100,000. Every fair-minded person will feel that this city is under obligation to the Colorado Springs company for its generosity in giving these two valuable reservoirs to the city for the nominal amount which is involved in advancing $15,000 to do work which the city would ultimately pay for anyhow.

As the editor of this paper is not and never has been a stockholder or director in the Colorado Springs company, he cannot be held responsible for its acts. Nor can he be held responsible for the negligence of the water committee from April, 1887, to April, 1889, which allowed the time to expire when it could have obtained this reservoir site.

WHAT IS OVERLOADING A HORSE?

Some days ago we called attention to a notice given by the secretary of the El Paso County Branch of the Colorado Humane society, warning drivers not to overload their teams. In order that there may not be any misunderstanding on the subject, the local society has issued a circular defining what is overloading a horse, and how proved. The circular contains an extract from "Bishop on Statutory Crimes," edition of 1873, page 589. It is written by Mr. George T. Angell, the president of the American Humane Education society, in reviewing a decision of a Massachusetts court in 1868, to the effect that a charge of cruelty to a horse was not proven, because other horses of the same weight were able to draw the load. The circular says this was the first and last decision of the kind ever rendered in Massachusetts. The quotation is as follows:

"Must an animal be worked until he breaks a blood vessel or drops dead, before the law takes cognizance? Is the horse to be strained, or worked to the extreme limit of his strength, before such straining or working becomes a cruelty (that is, before the act of his master becomes 'overloading')? Can an expert or any number of experts, say what is the limit of strength or endurance of any horse, simply by knowing his weight? It seems to me that these questions can be easily answered. Horses, like men, are of different ages, constitutions, temperaments, formation, and degrees of strength. One horse, just like one man, may be twice as fast, twice as tough, twice as strong, as another of precisely the same weight; and, inasmuch as horses, like men, are liable to a great variety of sicknesses, and suffer, just like men, from previous overworking and from heat, want of proper rest, food, water, shelter and care, it follows that the same horse, like the same man, may be able to perform without injury more labor in one day than another.

"Can a thousand experts prove that all men of a given weight or size are equally competent on every day of the year to perform a given labor? Can their testimony establish how much load a man of given weight should carry, and how far he should carry it on a given day, without regard to whether the man is old or young, sick or well, strong or weak, tough or tender, already tired or rested, full fed or starved, or the day hot or cold?' And does not precisely the same reason apply to the horse, —that what one horse can do one day has no force in showing what another ought to do on another day, unless you show the weather, age, strength, toughness, and bodily condition of the two to be precisely similar? I say, then, that it is just as impossible for any number of experts, knowing only the weight or size of a horse and nothing of his age, health, strength, toughness, and bodily condition, to establish what is, or is not, overloading him, as it would be, knowing only the size or weight of a man, and nothing of his age, health, strength, toughness, or bodily condition, to establish what is or is not an overload for him.

"How, then, are we to determine when a horse is overloaded? Just exactly and precisely as we determine when a man is overloaded. First, we are to take his own evidence. If a man stops and says, 'I am overloaded, I am working too hard, I feel that the task put upon me is too heavy,' that is evidence. So when the horse, ordinarily kind and willing to pull, comes with a heavy load to a rise of land and, after one or two efforts, stops and says, as plainly as words can speak it, 'I am overloaded, I am working too hard, I feel that the task put upon me is too heavy,' that is evidence; and there is no court or jury, or man with the heart of a man, who will not recognize it as such. Besides the signs of overwork are just as visible in the horse as the man. No magistrate or juror would have any difficulty in deciding in his own mind whether a case to which his attention might be attracted in our public streets was or was not a case of cruelty.

"Is not, then, the testimony of competent, intelligent and credible bystanders who see how the horse looks and acts, and his bodily condition, health, and capability to perform the labor required, the best evidence that can possibly be obtained? Where can you get better? And when disinterested and intelligent witnesses, who are present and see and hear all that is said and done in a given case, voluntarily leave their ordinary avocations and come into court to testify that they are fully satisfied that the case is a clear case of cruelty, can such evidence be overbalanced by that of any number of experts who are not present, see nothing that occurs, know nothing of the age, health, strength, or bodily condition of the horse at the time, and who base their calculations simply upon the avoirdupois weight of the animal. It is perfectly evident, then, I say, that the highest and best evidence which any court or jury can ask or possibly obtain in a case of overloading, overworking, or overdriving, is the evidence of the horse himself, as interpreted by those present when the cruelty is inflicted.

"Cruelty begins very far short of taking the extreme strength of the animal. God has given to men and animals an excess of strength, to be husbanded carefully and used occasionally. But to task that strength to its full limit unnecessarily is against nature, breaks down the man or animal before his or its time, and is a cruelty against which men, having speech and reason, may protect themselves, but against which animals having neither speech nor reason like men, must look to them for protection."

The city was given by the Colorado Springs company seventy acres of ground which is the most valuable natural reservoir site about here, on condition that it should be improved immediately. The money was appropriated for this, but the council diverted this to another use. The company then said that the city could have one year more grace, and only one year. Under these circumstances who was to blame for the city not getting the reservoir on the original terms. Certainly not the Colorado Springs company that extended the conditions of the gift a year. Yet we regret to say this generous act of the Colorado Springs company is likened to a man "who would refuse to give a deed of property he had sold because in the delay incident to its acceptance the property had increased in value." The injustice of the parallel is very evident. The Springs company did not sneak out of its offer, but gave a year's notice that the offer would be withdrawn if the conditions over due were not complied with. Most people would condemn the aldermen who neglected their duties. We may say parenthetically that it required a good deal of urging on the part of Messrs. Howbert and Crowell to get the council to ask for the land. And then it seemed almost impossible to get the council to take it. It is small business to attack the Colorado Springs company, which was fair to the city from beginning to end. It is not encouraging to others to make liberal gifts to the city. Nor is it a very good precedent to overlook the parties really responsible, the members of the water committee of the two councils from April, 1887, to April, 1889.

PUBLIC TRUSTS.

It is difficult for some people to make a proper distinction between the acts of a private individual and the acts of a member of the council. The distinction should be clear in the case of a business man in private life who sells merchandise to the city, and a merchant who is in the council and sells merchandise to the city. Even if the prices be the same in both cases, the former may be a perfectly proper transaction while the latter is not. A man who is a member of the council is a trustee for the city and cannot do anything as such trustee to enable himself to make a profit out of those for whom he is acting as trustee; nor can he allow his fellow trustees to do anything to enable him to make money out of the parties for which he is trustee. We know that it has been the custom in this city for members of the council to sell supplies to the city up to this time. We do not know that the city has paid any larger prices for these goods than would have been paid to outsiders, but the principle is a wrong one and contrary to every sense of propriety and every sound idea of an official trust. It is said that a legal opinion has been given that such sales by council men are right under the statutes, but the city has had a great deal of extraordinary legal advice during the past year. No amount of sophistry has explained away the meaning of the statute which is based on common sense and honor.

In many parts of the city there are plenty of good reasons that can be given for the building of bridges and grading of streets, the increasing of the supply of water, etc. There is no harm in a private citizen petitioning for such improvements as will add to the value of his property and to his own convenience. But when the petition comes before the council for consideration, the council is to act upon it with reference to many other petitions that are presented. Though most of the requests have merit yet the treasury is not full enough to answer them all. The duty of the council is to determine how much money can be spent in public improvements and then spend that money for those improvements which are most needed and which will accommodate the largest number of people. It is proper for a citizen in his petition to be actuated by personal and selfish consideration. This is usually the case except in some great public improvement which belongs to the whole city rather than a part. But it is never right for a member of the council to be actuated by personal or selfish considerations in deciding how the city's money shall be expended and in deciding what improvements shall be made.

The trouble with our council all along has been that there has not been the proper appreciation of the importance of this trust. For this reason the rights of private individuals have not been sufficiently protected nor the rights of the public sufficiently recognized.

The Women's Christian Temperance union is holding a convention at Glen Park. On July 11th news of the death of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk was received. After a tribute to his works and character by Mrs. Hoffman the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby express our profound sorrow and our irretrievable loss caused by the death of Gen. Clinton B. Fisk. Though dead, he yet liveth in the influence of a noble Christian life, in wide extended benevolence, and in an untarnished record. Among the sable trappings of sorrow upon this platform, we do not see the pictured face of our friend and brother, but in its stead the expression of his life and character, "No compromise with evil." Such a life cannot end in the grave.

"He is not dead
Who in his record yet doth tread
The earth, with God's fair
Aureole gleaming round his head."

St. Louis is credited with almost 450,000 population by the regular count, but the expected supplementary count, if it be had, may possibly add 10,000 or 15,000 to this total.—Globe-Democrat.

Of what earthly use would it be to know that the population of St. Louis was 460,000 or 465,000 instead of 450,000? A much more important thing is the rate of taxation; the wealth per capita, the percentage of average daily attendance on the schools; of the school population; the criminal statistics; the amount of money given to found and support educational and philanthropic institutions, etc. Cities are not gauged by their population alone.

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BONE OF CONTENTION.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

Behring sea outside of territorial waters during 1886, 1887 and 1889, that pending the award all interference with British sealing vessels shall absolutely cease, that the United States, if the award should be adverse to them, will compensate British subjects for losses which they may sustain by reason of their compliance with the British proclamation.

In the next communication, dated the first of the present month, Lord Salisbury, referring to Blaine's criticism upon the abrupt close of the London negotiations, quotes from a statement made to him by United States Minister Phelps as follows:

Under the peculiar political circumstances of America at this moment with a general election pending, it would be of little use, and indeed hardly practicable to conduct any negotiation to its issue before the election has taken place.

Secretary Blaine then addressed to the British minister a very long letter in answer to Salisbury's communication, in which the latter stated that Secretary John Quincy Adams protested against Russia's claim to exclusive jurisdiction over Behring sea. Secretary Blaine says:

The quotation which Lord Salisbury makes is unfortunately a most defective, erroneous and misleading one. The conclusion is separated from the premise, a comma is turned into a period and the important qualification as to the time is entirely erased without even a suggestion that it had ever formed a part of the text and out of eighty-four words logically and inseparably connected thirty-five are cropped from Mr. Adams' paragraph in Lord Salisbury's quotation. Neither by the treaty with Russia of 1825 nor its renewal in 1843 nor by its second renewal in 1859 did Great Britain gain any right to take seals in Behring sea. In fact those treaties were a prohibition upon her which she steadily respected so long as Alaska was a Russian province. This for Great Britain now to show by what law she gained rights in the sea after the transfer of its sovereignty to the United States. During all the time between the treaty of 1825 and the cession of Alaska to the United States in 1867 Great Britain never attempted to [illegible] her subjects to catch fur seals in Behring sea as a matter of [illegible] her subjects did not [illegible] that [illegible] to catch seals in [illegible] sea. I am justified [illegible] the [illegible] in repeating the questions which [illegible] to her majesty's government on the 2d of [illegible] many [illegible] without [illegible] unanswered, viz: Whence did the ships of Canada derive the right to do in 1886 that which they had refrained from doing for nearly ninety years. Upon what grounds did her majesty's government defend in the year 1886 a course of conduct in Behring sea which had been carefully avoided ever since the discovery of that sea? By what reasoning did her majesty's government conclude that an act may be committed with impunity against the rights of the United States which had never been attempted against the same rights when held by the Russian empire?

The thirtieth and last letter of the correspondence, which would, if printed entire, fill over twenty newspaper columns, was addressed by Mr. Blaine to Sir Julian Pauncefote, from Bar Harbor, last Saturday. In it the secretary says:

I am instructed by the president to say that the United States is willing to consider all proceedings of April 26, 1888, as cancelled so far as American rights may be concerned. This government will ask Great Britain to adhere only to the agreement made between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Phelps on the 25th of February 1888. That was an agreement made directly between the two governments and did not include the rights of Russia. Asking Lord Salisbury to adhere to the agreement of February 25 we leave the agreement of April 26th to be maintained, if maintained at all, by Russia, for whose cause and for whose advantage it was particularly designed.

Blaine also refers to Lord Salisbury's statement that a political event in the United States had caused an interruption of negotiations and not a Canadian objection, and closes the voluminous correspondence as follows:

I am justified in assuming that Lord Salisbury cannot recur to the remark of Mr. Phelps as one of the reasons for breaking off negotiations because the negotiations were in actual progress for more than four months after the remark was made and Mr. Phelps himself took a large part in them. Upon this recital of the acts I am unable to recall or in any way to change the statement which I made in my note of June 4th to the effect that Lord Salisbury abruptly closed the negotiations because the Canadian government objected and that he assigned no other reason whatever. Lord Salisbury expresses the belief that even if the view I have taken of these transactions is accurate they would not bear out the argument which I found upon them. The argument to which Lord Salisbury refers is, I presume, the remonstrance which I made by direction of the president against a change of policy by her majesty's government without notice to and against the wish of the United States. The interposition of the wishes of a British province against the conclusion of the convention between the two nations which, according to Mr. Phelps had been virtually agreed upon except as to details was in the president's belief a grave injustice to the government of the United States.

The Viscount Wants a Divorce.

LONDON, July 23.—The trial of the action for divorce brought by Viscount Dunlo, son of the Earl of Clancarty, against his wife, who previous to her marriage was known in the London music halls as Belle Bilton, was opened to-day by Sir Charles Russell. The defense is an absolute denial of the charges.

Woods Won the Fight.

DENVER, July 23.—Three hundred sports left the city this afternoon on a special train to witness a fight between Billy Woods, the champion of Colorado, and Jack Ryan, of Omaha, for $500. Woods won the fight in the fifth round by knocking Ryan senseless with a right hander under the ear.

LIFE OF HAWTHORNE.

Extracts from Moncure D. Conway's Life of Hawthorne.

Jottings from Advance Sheets of an Interesting Work.

Fresh Anecdotes Now for the First Time Made Public.

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PARIS, July 9.—Mr. Moncure D. Conway, the well known author and reformer, is now in London correcting the page proofs of his forthcoming "Life of Nathaniel Hawthorne." It will form one of the series called "Great Writers," and will be issued by Walter Scott, the well known London publisher. Thirty two volumes have preceded it in this series, where the list of authors treated includes two Americans—Longfellow, by Professor Eric S. Robertson, and Emerson, by Dr. Richard Garnett. Mr. Conway is the first American who has been invited to contribute to the series, which is of a high order, the editor being Mr. Frank T. Marzials, author of many beautiful sonnets and who has written for this series the "Life of Dickens" and the "Life of Victor Hugo." The following extracts from Mr. Conway's forthcoming book are taken from advance sheets.

The following paragraph was written by Elizabeth Peabody, Mrs. Hawthorne's sister, and is here published for the first time:

Before telling the following story of his effort to get into print he wrote a book named the 'Storyteller.' It began by describing himself, the author, as a dreamy person who subjected all his observation and reading to his fancy, reproducing it in the form of a story, and that he was regarded by his neighbors, and even by most of his relatives, as an idler and cumberer of the ground. But he had one neighbour as little of a society man as himself, yet very different, for this young man was an enthusiast in religion who felt an internal call to convert the whole world. The two odd neighbors drew together because 'pretty much alike in reputation, viz., as both impracticable and unpractical loafers.' So one day talking over between themselves their anomalous position, they agreed to set forth, the one to preach in the open air wherever he could collect a congregation by means of placards posted on trees and fences of the place where he should preach in the afternoon and the other advertising that he should in the evening tell a story. They started off and wandered through New England, and he relates, afterwards, again had this origin."

One who knew Hawthorne well, Dr. George B. Loring, of Salem—now United States minister to Portugal—says, in a letter to Mr. Conway, that Hawthorne had a twofold existence—a real and a supernatural. "He was fond of the companionship of all who were in sympathy with the real and human side of life." But "it was the supernatural element in Hawthorne which gave him his high distinction. When he entered upon his work as writer he left this personality entirely behind him. In this work he allowed no interference, he asked for no aid. He was shy of those whose intellectual power and literary fame might seem to give them a right to enter his sanctuary. The working of his mind was so sacred and mysterious to him that he was impatient of any attempt at familiarity or even intimacy with the divine power within him. Hawthorne said of himself that his work grew in his brain as it went on, and was beyond his control or direction—for nature was his guide." Theodore Parker once said to me he had no idea that Hawthorne understood his own genius or comprehended the philosophical meaning of many of the circumstances or characters found in his books, that his characters were true to nature in spite of himself. And so in great lowliness he worked, conscious that no human power could guide him, and that human sympathy was of no avail. The sacredness of his genius was to him like the sacredness of his love.

I observed him, says Mr. Conway, closely at a dinner of the Literary club, in Boston, the great feature of which was the presence of Hawthorne, then just from Europe (July, 1860). His great athletic frame was softened by its repose, which was the more striking beside the vivacity of Agassiz, beside whom he sat—himself a magnificent man in appearance. Hawthorne's massive brow and fine aquiline nose were of such commanding strength as to make the mouth and chin seem a little weak by contrast. The upper lip was hidden by a thick mustache, the under lip was somewhat too pronounced, perhaps. The head was most shapely in front, but at the back was singularly flat. The eyes were at once dark and blue, very large but never staring, incurious, soft and pathetic as those of a deer. When addressed, a gracious smile accompanied his always gentle reply, and the most engaging expression suffused his warm brown face. His voice was sweet and low, but suggested a reserve of quick and powerful intelligence. In conversation on the trait that struck me most was his perfect candor. There was no faintest suggestion of secrecy. I have a suspicion that his shyness was that of one whose heart was without bolts or bars, and who felt himself at the mercy of every "interviewer" that might chance to get hold of him. On his return to Concord, Hawthorne repaired to his residence, "Wayside," with such avoidance of parade that the quiet little town was for some days ignorant of his arrival. The first thing he set about was having a tower added to his house, something like that which had so fascinated his imagination in the Villa Portughese, at Rome.

I was told by Mrs. Hawthorne's sister, Elizabeth Peabody, writes Mr. Conway, that when, one wintry day, Hawthorne returned early from the custom house, and with the [illegible] "I am turned out of office," she cheerily replied, "Very well! now you can write your book!" While Hawthorne's eyes were feasting on the unsuspected little pile of gold she had saved, the wife was in his study, where his table was arranged, and a fire soon blazing. The great man's enemies, little dreaming what triumph lay in his seeming defeat, were speedily forgotten; in their places stood fair phantoms summoned for new life from a past whose cruelties the enemies helped him to realize. It was perfectly understood by Hawthorne what book he was meant, "The Scarlet Letter" had long been taking shape in him.

Here is an incident which added gratitude to the friendship of Longfellow. Hawthorne, writes Mr. Conway, had got hold of a romantic incident of French Canada, which he intended to weave into a tale. He happened, however, to tell the substance of it to an acquaintance named Conolly, who told it to Longfellow. It presently appeared as Longfellow's "Evangeline." Hawthorne, without any hint of his loss, wrote a fine review of the poem, saying of Longfellow: "By his works, his maturity he has placed himself on a higher eminence than he had yet attained, and beyond the reach of envy. Let him stand, then, at the head of our list of native poets, until some one else shall break up the rude soil of our American life, as he has done, and produce from it a lovelier and nobler flower than his poem of 'Evangeline.'" Longfellow, it would appear, had understood from Conolly that the tale was sent him by Hawthorne, for he wrote: "Perhaps I can pay you back in part, your own generous gift, by giving you a theme for story, in return for a theme for song. It is neither more nor less than the history of the Acadians after their expulsion, as well as before. Felton has been making some researches in the state archives, and offers to resign the documents into your hands. Pray come and see me about it without delay. Come so as to pass a night with us, if possible, this week; if not a day and a night." From what I have heard, on good authority, Hawthorne meant to use the story himself, though Longfellow never knew the full magnanimity of the review above quoted. Conolly having afterwards asked some favor of Hawthorne, the latter replied: "I will do it, and thereby prove myself the most Christian man in the world."

The chapter on the sojourn of Hawthorne in Italy is the longest in the book. It is a sort of spiritual biography of Hawthorne. In the following extract Mr. Conway considers Hawthorne's views concerning the nude in art.

His provincialism, even, is not without value—holding to his point of view, that is, of his originality. "The plastic sense was not strong in Hawthorne," says Mr. Henry James, Jr., "there can be no better proof of it than his aversion to the representation of the nude in sculpture. This aversion was deep-seated, he constantly returns to it, exclaiming upon the incongruity of modern artists making naked figures. He apparently failed to see that nudity is not an incident or accident of sculpture, but its very essence and principle; and his jealousy of undressed images strikes the reader as a strange, vague, long-dormant heritage of his strait-laced Puritan ancestry." That this is not quite true is shown in the fact that "Transformation" itself is the transfiguration of a nude statue. That Hawthorne was at first repelled by such nudity is true. It was mainly from a high minded woman, Mrs. Jameson, that he learned to suspect himself of error, in this feeling, which is finally relegated to one of his female characters, where it is quite natural. He also sat at the feet of his friend Story. He saw the "Cleopatra" he so admired grow under the sculptor's hand, and it was an educational experience. There is not, indeed, very much nudity about that statue, but the innocency of its voluptuousness gave Hawthorne a sense of time perspective. Cleopatra belonged to a time and place where her draping or undraping could no more be questioned than her Egyptian hood, or the serpent symbol on her brow. He found that what he disliked was not nudity but nakedness—not, that is, exposure which is appropriate to the artistic purpose, but that which is inappropriate to it. We presently find that his greatest enthusiasm is evoked by the Medicean Venus at Florence. And it may be added that the Puritan [illegible] to which Mr. James refers, lingered just enough to leave us an important remark concerning that statue, which, on account of its attitude, has so often been accused of mock modesty. "I felt," writes Hawthorne, "a kind of tenderness for her; an affection, not as if she were one woman, but all womanhood in one. Her modesty, attitude—which before I saw her I had not liked, deeming that it might be an artificial shame—is partly what unmakes her as a heathen goddess and softens her into a woman." This last sentence strikes me as a felicity of criticism. If it stood alone his real work would still remain more precious than any criticism, inasmuch as it was better to add to art galleries than to criticise them. But so far from standing alone, there are many instances in which secrets of art were revealed to Hawthorne's simplicity which had been hidden from the more earnest.

THEODORE STANTON.

Great Four-Oared Race.

DULUTH, July 22.—The great four-oared professional race was the last event in the regatta to-day. Five crews took part with positions from the shore as follows: Hanlan's, consisting of Hanlan, Teemer, Hosmer and Wise; Ross', consisting of Ross, Harry Vail, T. A. Kennedy and D. E. Murphy, the West Ends of Buffalo, Gaudaur's crew, consisting of McKay, Hamm, Gaudaur and Teneyck and the Eries of Buffalo. After the first half of the down stretch Hanlan's and Gaudaur's crews were the only ones really in the race. The others were merely followers in the procession. There never was seen a more exciting struggle than between the two leading crews. Hanlan's turned first, and pulled away on home stretch with a stroke which left Gaudaur's crew behind a couple of lengths. The latter were reserving their strength, however, and when the half mile buoy was reached spurted and ran up on the leaders. Then came a [illegible] at the finish. Gaudaur's crew crept slowly ahead of the Hanlan crew until they reached the finish, about a length and a half ahead of the Hanlan crew. The Eries and Ross' crew came in a lengthy distance behind. The time for the winners who captured the prize of $2,500 was 18.20; for Hanlan's crew 18.25.

A Marriage on the Stage.

DENVER, July 22.—The Fifteenth Street theatre was packed to-night with 2,500 people, who went there to hear Ben Tuthill's California Opera company sing "Olivette" and to witness a real marriage ceremony upon the stage during the performance. At the end of the third act, when the Duke is about to carry the countess into captivity, there came a lull in the performance, the chorus formed into a half circle and the contracting parties, who are members of the company, Mr. [illegible] C. Newell and Miss Lena M. Long were led upon the stage by Judge Miller, of the county court, and Mr. E. A. Miller the Valentine of the company. Judge Miller immediately performed the ceremony, blessed them and retired. It was a very pretty performance and the house went wild with applause and the bride was showered with flowers from the audience. After a few minutes given to receive the congratulations of the company the performance was continued. The bridesmaid was Miss Alice E. Johnson (Olivette) and the groom's best man was A. E. Miller (Valentine).

Arbitration Conference.

LONDON, July 22.—The conference on international arbitration opened here to-day, Lord Herschell presiding. The Earl of Aberdeen offered a motion declaring that the conference hails the concurrent resolution of both houses of the American congress as a fitting reply to the address from 534 members of the British house of commons, requesting President Harrison to negotiate with the powers for the purpose of concluding treaties providing for arbitration and congratulates the autonomous states of America which, in the Pan American conference, agreed to a treaty providing for arbitration which now awaits ratification. A resolution was also passed rejoicing in the efforts to conclude a treaty for arbitration between France and America.

Mysterious Bank Robbery.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 22.—A mysterious robbery at the Bank of Nova Scotia in Woodstock has caused a great deal of excitement. Forty thousand dollars was taken from the vault, and the accountant of the bank, Robert G. Sancen, was locked up, charged with the theft. On Saturday morning it is said that Sancen was found lying on the floor of the vault unconscious, the vault door standing wide open. When he came to his senses he said that he had been instructed to go to the bank early in the morning to get some money out of the vault and send it away by express on the 7.30 o'clock train. As he entered the vault he was struck from behind and fell unconscious without seeing his assailant. No one living in the vicinity of the bank saw anybody enter or depart therefrom. Many rumors are afloat, concerning the burglary. One is that Sancen has a severe wound on his head which he is said to have received in the vault. Another rumor is that the money stolen has been returned by him to the bank and the proceedings will cease.

Reported Adversely.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Representative Cutcheon from the committee on military affairs to-day reported adversely the following bills affecting the personnel of the army: To regulate promotion to the heads of the departments of the army, to authorize the promotion of certain assistant surgeons after twenty years service; to increase the efficiency of the ordnance department; to retire certain officers for disability and for the relief of officers who have served continuously in the grade of lieutenant for fifteen or twenty years without promotion.

Flood in China.

LONDON, July 22.—A dispatch to the Standard from Shanghai says that floods in Hoong Ho destroyed an embankment at Sunwanmiao Shang Tung and inundated Pe po Ao. The rising waters cover the country as far as the walls of Pekin.

Turkish Soldiers Killed.

CANEA, Crete, July 22.—A number of Turkish soldiers proceeding from a camp near here to a well to draw water were fired upon from ambush by a party of Christians and five of the Turks were killed.

ROCK ISLAND WRECK.

The Particulars of the Rock Island Wreck Near Limon.

Engineer McCormick and One Passenger Were Killed.

Cars Smashed to Splinters by the Fearful Plunge.

Noah Williams' Heroic Work in Rescuing Passengers.

On Monday night the Rock Island limited express went through a bridge just beyond Limon. The bridge had been washed away by a cloud burst. Two men were killed, but only meagre particulars were obtained that night.

The wreck was the prevailing topic upon the streets Tuesday. It was not until about 2 o'clock that the particulars arrived from the scene of the disaster. At that time arrived an engine drawing the Pullman that was the last car of the ill-fated train. This car was very little damaged beyond the front platform and vestibule, which were terribly bent and torn. On the train were a few of the passengers, the porter and conductor, the injured news agent, H. V. Ball and the train boy, Bert Robins. Ball is evidently badly hurt, although Dr. Christopher does not think his injuries are fatal. He was removed on a stretcher and lay almost as if dead. His face is horribly scalded and blistered by the escaping steam from the engine. He was taken to the Midland hospital. Monday night was the first time he ever made the trip on that train. He came down from Denver that evening looking for a job and secured his position only a short time before the train started. Robins carried both hands bound up and in slings. He was not hurt except on the arms and hands, the tendons of his fingers being badly strained and broken. He was sitting in the smoking car with a German named Martin Bajuk, who was on his way from Pueblo to some point in Kansas. The crash came without the slightest premonition and how he got out of the wreck he does not know. Bajuk was killed almost instantly. His arms were both wrenched from his body and his breast bone was torn loose and thrown across his face. His body was not found until this morning about eight o'clock buried beneath the debris of the smoker. He was identified by a letter addressed to himself, "Box 13, Girard, Ohio," which was found on his body. There has been no other clue to his identity discovered as yet.

The scene of the wreck was of a perfect chaos. The end of the track was about 20 feet above the water, and the cars plunged over with fearful force. In going over the bridge the baggage car turned up on end, and the smoker went underneath it. The baggage car then fell back on the smoker, breaking it into matches. The chair car stood on end on the wreck of the other cars, its whole lower end smashed in, and the Pullman remained on the track. One of the men who was on the wrecking train said that, except the metal parts, there was hardly a piece of either the baggage or smoking cars that one man could not throw aside unaided. The express messenger, E. E. Hendricks, was quite severely injured, but was able to crawl out of the wreck of his car. His head and face were severely cut, and his back was injured.

About 8 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the men at work found the body of the engineer, Robert McCormick, lying in the sand under his engine. On account of the yielding nature of the soil it was not badly mutilated but was taken out with the greatest difficulty. His friends took charge of the body and it was sent on to Denver for burial. He leaves a wife and family living in Roswell. This was not his regular trip but the locomotive of the engineer who did run regularly with this train had broken down and was in the repair shop and McCormick went out in his place. That night was McCormick's first run under this arrangement. Most of the injured passengers had their wounds dressed and were sent on their journey. Dr. Christopher arrived at the scene of the wreck about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning and looked after the crew of the train and those passengers who remained.

The Rock Island put a very large force of men at work clearing up the debris of the train and rebuilding the bridge. Within twenty-four hours after the wreck they had trains again running over the bridge. All day Tuesday all trains transferred passengers and baggage at this point, a temporary foot bridge having been erected.

The hero of the wreck is Mr. Noah Williams, a large colored man, who is cook on the general manager's private car. He was going back east and riding in the chair car when the accident occurred, but escaped without injury. When he had gotten free from the wreck and begun to look around he found the chair car mashed and partly submerged in the water, while hanging over it and braced by the debris was the sleeper. He realized the danger to those in the car and in spite of the protests of the people about him, plunged into the creek and carried out nearly every man and woman left in the car. No doubt many owe their lives to his bravery. With several bottles of fine brandy, purchased for cooking purposes, he stimulated and bathed the injured ones. All unite in commending his action.

Investigation shows almost beyond a doubt that the accident was caused by a water spout somewhere up the creek. One span of the bridge was gone and it could not have been missing for more than a few minutes before the accident occurred. The engine lay on top of the tender and it is thought that it must have struck the east bank and bounced back. The baggage car was thrown rather to one side and is badly injured. The smoking car is in a terrible condition and the wonder is that anyone escaped alive from it. The chair car was badly broken and partly submerged, while its inmates were in great danger from the sleeper coming down upon them. There were ten to a dozen passengers in the chair car, most of whom were hurt and bruised in some manner.

A number of the passengers who desired to make a new start were returned to the city, but a majority continued on their journey so that it has been impossible to secure a full list of the injured. Mrs. Travers, a lady who was somewhat hurt, was brought to this city and went immediately to her friends in Colorado City. Among the names of those who were injured and not reported yesterday morning were Wm. Watson, of Pueblo, head and face cut, J. W. Woodland, Kansas City, ankle bruised, J. W. Thompson, of Buena Vista, wrist sprained. The fourth man in the smoking car was from Norton, Kansas, and he was reported badly injured and was taken on to his home.

Tail End Collision.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 22.—A tail end collision of a freight and passenger train occurred on the Rock Island railway, 5 miles from Willard, Kas., last night. A number of trainmen and passengers were injured, but no one was killed. The names of the injured have not been learned.

The Busk Tunnel.

DENVER, July 23.—General Manager Colbran of the Midland arrived here to-day from Colorado Springs. In an interview he said: "The contract for the great Busk-Ivanhoe tunnel through the Saguache range has been let by our company to Michael J. Keefe, of Butte, Mont., who has just completed a tunnel 7,000 feet long for the Montana Central railroad, which is the third longest tunnel in the United States. When the Busk tunnel is completed it will be the third longest tunnel, so that Mr. Keefe will have the honor of having built the third longest tunnel twice. The Busk tunnel will be 9,350 feet long and will cost about $1,000,000. It will have only a single track through it but will be as complete a piece of work of the kind as there is in the country. The contract calls for the completion of the work in twenty months. In order to insure against delays from breakdowns the contractor is obliged to furnish duplicates of all machinery used in the work, drills, engines, boilers, etc., so that in case of an accident the work need not stop. The work on the approaches to the tunnel will be commenced to-morrow."

The Mineral Palace.

DENVER, July 23.—Mr. Henry C. Brown, the newly elected member from this city as a director of the Colorado mineral palace, said to-day: "Colorado's greatest industry is mining and the success of the mineral palace means that universal attention will be attracted to that industry. Every dollar spent in gathering specimens for display at the October exhibition will be returned one thousand fold. It is not a local affair and Denver will reap as great returns from its success as Pueblo, Leadville, Aspen or any other city."

Byrnes Ready for Trouble.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Inspector Byrnes last night ordered all the police reserves in the city held in the station houses. It was prompted by the threats of the striking cloak makers made at various times, particularly at the meeting yesterday, when reporters were excluded, but one of the inspector's men was present. The latter made notes of the fiery speeches and threats of "trouble to-day." The inspector when asked to-day why he issued the order, said: "Because I am not going to have trouble in this town if I can help it. If these men want to make any we propose to be there from the start and settle it in short order. I think the knowledge we had and our being ready for them had something to do with the quiet of this beautiful day." While the inspector does not say so it is evident he fears an anarchistic outbreak similar to that at Chicago.

The Minnesota Cyclone.

MARSHALL, Minn., July 23.—The following are the particulars of yesterday's cyclone: At 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon a black cloud, resembling a great serpent reaching down from dense black masses of storm clouds that formed during the afternoon, moved in a southeasterly direction demolishing the buildings of three farmers living nine miles northwest of here. A child of Felix Deareau had a leg broken and another had its head crushed and died during the night. Mrs. Deareau was seriously bruised and Mrs. O'Brien and a child were blown into a wire fence and seriously hurt. Two horses were carried from a barn to a pasture near by without injury.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate to be ministers plenipotentiary pursuant to the act of congress approved July 14, 1890: [illegible] E. Anderson, of Ohio, (now minister resident and consul general at La Paz), to Bolivia; Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, (now minister resident and consul general at Copenhagen), to Denmark; John D. Washburn, of Massachusetts, (now minister resident and consul general at Berne) to Switzerland; and George Maney, of Tennessee, (now minister resident at Montevideo) to Paraguay and Uruguay.

A FEATHERED RACER.

BILL NYE DESCRIBES THE AGILE AND GRACEFUL OSTRICH.

A Ride on the Famous Paris Bird Tout de Suite—Some Incidents of Ostrich Life—The Bird Viewed from All Points. Penalties of Robbing a Mamma Bird.

(Copyright by Edgar W. Nye.)

William H. Root, late Duke of Council Bluffs and prefect of police at Laramie city, in the state of Wyoming, has secured, and is now training for the track on a southern Wyoming ranch, five bright, intelligent and highly elastic ostriches. Mr. Root contemplates taking these birds next season to the larger eastern cities and racing them publicly, charging an admission price, of course, and has already written to Mr. Erastus Wiman regarding the use of the Wild West grounds at Erastina, on Staten Island, for this purpose.

Those who have had the pleasure of riding on the back of the agile and graceful ostrich "tout de suite" (French for "immediately") at the Jardin Ma-



RIDING TOUT DE SUITE IN PARIS.

bille—or possibly I am mistaken in this: it may be the Jardin des Plie Plants—will remember that Immediately is a good roadster.

A good horse has no business with an ostrich. While a horse is considering where he will put his hind feet, so as not to cork himself, the ostrich with a whole arm movement steps off at the rate of eighteen feet per step with no danger to her extra limbs. The ostrich also has her limbs reasonably far apart, and therefore does not interfere.

Abou Ben Pangborn, of Watermelon township, Congo county, had a young lady ostrich which wanted to sit in the summer of '79, and he did not wish to have her do so as he had sold the setting of eggs to a Sabbath school for Easter. So he tied her by the hind leg at the kraal of a neighbor, 28½ miles away. The chain was attached to her limb just below the calf of the limb, the other end being fastened to the root of a bamburrowallispus tree which grew near the kraal.

When the desire to sit comes over the female ostrich she cannot overcome it any more than a walking delegate can. She yields to it and becomes its willing slave. You can play on her with a fire department or the afred rag to her overskirt, but you cannot quench her desire to occupy a sedentary position.

That was the way with this young thing. Her name was Patience. She had a ready sat several weeks on a pineapple cheese, and, aside from giving it a rich home flavor, she could not detect any progress toward hatching out a wholesale grocery store.

So one day a great longing to get back to her own nest 28½ miles away came over her. She lost control of herself. Her mother nature asserted itself in a brief ejaculation such as the female ostrich makes when suddenly confronted by a great mental problem. In her mind's eye she saw those Sabbath school children blowing the interior out of her large and juicy handiwork, and then decorating the exterior with lilies, etc., etc., and tying ribbons to them, and Patience arose and girded up her loins and gave a great kick that busted the perspirey of the kraal and tore down the bamburrowallispus tree, and with the chain and a prong of the tree root, together weighing thirty-seven pounds, she trotted across to her home, by actual computation, in sixteen minutes and twenty-two seconds, though Abou Ben Pangborn made it a little short of that with his new stop sand glass. Patience thus made a record of at least a mile in thirty-three seconds, carrying thirty-seven pounds attached to the calf of her limb.

Mr. Root says that he can reduce this record greatly, and has done so already in several instances. He has five birds now in hand, named and described as follows:

Timbuctoo, a large ashes of roses bird, over ten feet high, who paces without urging at thirty-seven on an empty stomach. Give him a little hot lunch out of the cellar of a recently burned hardware store and he can make it in twenty-nine, so Mr. Root says. Timbuctoo has a powerful digestion and a tapeworm which coaxes ship chandlery and railroad rolling stock. It will pay to get your tips from Timbuctoo.

Overgrown Williams is a large, soiled white gelding, with no record as yet, though he has taken no dust from any other bird in the United States, barring those on Mr. Root's ranch. He is young yet and awkward. He also shies some, and when he does so is apt to step out from under his rider, leaving him in a comatose state. He weighs 287 pounds, and hopes to do even better than that as he fills out by another spring.

N. De Witt Talmage is a pearl gray ostrich of rather slender build, who has always been an upright life, or at least, if not, he has never allowed anybody to get on to it, as Mr. Root says. De Witt makes good time and acts as his own jockey. The Duke of Council Bluffs says this bird is the shrewdest one he has ever seen. He can throw a race with wonderful ease, and in a style that would make Satan almost to blush.

Lily Dale is a large black ostrich from the Soudan. She is twenty-seven hands high and easily eats out of a second story window. She is not particular whose window it is, eyether. Lily is a broad shouldered brunette and has a record, but it is not a very good one. It was made in Africa, before she came here, and Mr. Root would rather not have anything said about it. She is very cross while sitting, and Mr. Root is short two hired men this summer on that account. They are both buried in the same grave. An unknown bird fancier who came to see the ranch in May approached too close to the aviary, and Lily, who was at that time sitting on a tin sprinkler and endeavoring, by putting her mind on it, to hatch out a spring bonnet, arose and kicked off the gentleman's silk hat.

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Also his head.

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Especially Oleson is a heavy set bird, weighing a trifle over 300 pounds. He is very docile and eats out of one's hand, sometimes returning the hand when he gets through with it. He has very beautiful corn colored plumes and does not sing while moulting. Especially Oleson and Lily Dale will be driven by a small colored lad. Mr. Root says they will be harnessed to a two wheeled vehicle weighing thirty-seven and a half pounds, the darky weighing sixty pounds, and will make four miles straightaway and return in less than nineteen minutes.

The novelty of these races will easily advertise them and the expense will be small. Local entertainment bureaus are requested to communicate with Mr. Root, who will give rates of percentage on which he will play. A good mile track, properly inclosed, will be all that is necessary when he goes on the road. Different colored ribbons will mark the favorites, and naturally much money will change hands.

The study of the ostrich is filled with interest to the thinking mind. Minds not used for thinking purposes, however, will find little to interest them in the ostrich. One odd feature about this bird is the custom common to the female of laying several extra eggs outside the nest for the young to eat as soon as they are hatched. This is only true, however, of the birds who inhabit Syria, Palestine and Egypt, as they are not strictly tropical. In the tropical latitudes, of course, the ostrich does not sit on her eggs, but deposits them in a sand pile, and with a degree of indolent faith worthy of a mother who is a corporal in the Salvation Army she turns them over to an all wise providence to hatch out, while she goes forth seeking out other people's children in order that she may reform them.

Little boys should never rob the nests of these birds unless they are in readiness to face an infuriated God. Once there was a little boy living about eighteen miles southwest of Timbuctoo whose name was Gooloo Goolison. He did not know what was right and what was wrong. He had a little rudimentary conscience, but it did not annoy him at all. A little gospel had entered the family years ago, but Gooloo was too young to get much of it, as he had to eat at the second table, and there was very little left after the old folks got through. So Gooloo did not know that it was wrong to rob an ostrich nest and substitute a scooped out watermelon.

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But he does now.

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Whether he has went people know almost everything. Especially they know that to fool the mamma bird with a warm watermelon rind is no way to live.

The ostrich is not a brainy bird. Even in Arabia, where knowledge instead of being a power is generally regarded as a calamity, the natives, when they want to say a biting thing of some peculiarly gifted ass, say he is "as stupid as an ostrich."

A bird dog is of little use in hunting the ostrich, for in many instances instead of fussing the bird he gets a little fussed himself.



STUDYING THE OSTRICH "OVERGROWN WILLIAMS."

Feather dusters are mostly the handiwork of the Nandu or Americanos—rhea. At the Cape Colony many ostriches are domesticated for their plumes, eggs, oil and rarely their flesh, which is a little gamey, but not bad.

Cases of croup in Africa have been almost instantly relieved by catching an ostrich, frying the oil out of it while yet warm and applying it to the exterior and interior of the child.

The ostrich is gregarious, omniverous, polygamous and endogenous. It gives a great deal of time to the pleasing occupation of digestion. The parent bird does not hunt food for her young at all, but leaves them to hustle for themselves, as Aristotle has it. The mother provides them at their birth with but one worm apiece, and that is a—

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It is a tape worm.

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Bill Nye

THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY.

MATTIE MITCHELL OF SOUTH CAROLINA EASILY WASHINGTON'S BELLE.

Sir Julian Pauncefote Says He Never Saw Other Girl So Beautiful.—Why Has She Not Married?—Marriage of Mr. Taylor and Miss Farwell—A Correction.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Every day I walk down Connecticut avenue, the thoroughfare which most directly connects the fashionable quarter of the capital with the business center, and every day I look for a certain open carriage drawn by a not over stylish but high stepping span of bays. I am rarely disappointed. Morning after morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the bays whisk by, affording one a mere glimpse of the occupant of the victoria, the loveliest woman in America. Miss Mattie Mitchell has been so often described as America's handsomest woman that some readers may be tired of the reiteration. There is, besides, a difference of opinion about her beauty.

A cabinet minister's wife—a dowager whose opinion usually goes a great way—said to me one night last winter at a reception, "What, you adore Mattie Mitchell—that dough faced girl." Another dame of high degree in a box at the opera opposite the Mitchells' demurely remarked: "So you think Mattie Mitchell a sweet woman. So she is, so she is, and so is a roll of fresh butter sweet." But it was noticeable, just the same, that at the reception all eyes followed the perfect figure in pure white, surmounted by the perfect head of bronze, and from room to room ran the whisper, "That's she—Miss Mitchell."

As the opera glasses were leveled toward the box in which sat the modest, genial girl, chatting gayly between acts with her mother and sister and Sir Julian Pauncefote. A roll of fresh butter, a dough face she may be, but she has the beauty which sets all tongues wagging, all



MATTIE MITCHELL.

eyes gazing, for a while. And speaking of Sir Julian Pauncefote reminds me that the old courtier, who has seen something of beautiful and charming women in his time, is very fond of Miss Mitchell. He and Lady Pauncefote often drive with her or go with her to the opera. "Miss Mitchell," says the British minister, "is the most beautiful woman I ever saw." And with this verdict I, as one of her adorers, am content. Sir Julian's honest praise outweighs all the flings of the dowagers.

But it was not so much of Miss Mitchell's beauty that I set out to write. That is a hackneyed though glorious subject. I have never yet attempted to describe her beauty—I lack confidence in myself. My poor vocabulary is not equal to the task. Col. P. Donan, of Devil's Lake and everywhere, is the only man I know who could do justice to the subject; and the colonel, who sets himself up as Sir Anthony Absolute on woman's beauty, does not admire Miss Mitchell, more's the pity. The colonel, I fear, has become narrow in his vision while pretending to be comprehensive. "I have seen, and am personally acquainted with, all the pretty women in this country worth knowing," says Col. Donan. "Many of these famous Washington beauties are so plain that they wouldn't be considered even comely in the south." This statement discloses the colonel's weakness. He has become infatuated with the beauty of Dixie. He has become so narrow in his range that to him there are no beautiful women except those who were born south of the Ohio river.

To his notion Miss Mattie Thompson, daughter of ex-Congressman Phil Thompson, of Kentucky, is the most beautiful woman of Washington. Next to her he places the Herbert sisters, daughters of Congressman Herbert, of Alabama. Kittie Cheatham, the originally and talented actress, now with the Daly company in Europe, is another of the colonel's favorites. Mattie Thompson is a tall, divine girl; the Herbert sisters are perfect madonnas, and Kittie Cheatham, in addition to being talented and the daughter of a distinguished Tennessee family, is a beautiful woman. But Mattie Mitchell reigns supreme. She is easily the queen of beauty at the national capital.

As she rides down Connecticut avenue this not morning we reflect that she has other charms than those of face and figure. There is none of the indolence of the society woman about her. She is good natured, happy, girlish and alert. Her friends she recognizes afar and greets with hearty, buoyant air. Though she has reigned now five or six seasons, both here and in Europe, she is not blase, she never appears tired, stupid or indifferent. She does not grow old. If anything she is prettier now than she was five years ago. She is heart whole and heart young. Still better, she has among her many accomplishments as a musician, linguist and conversationalist a good deal of the practical and useful. Miss Mitchell is a rare good housekeeper, a manager and a nurse.

As we see her rolling down Connecticut avenue she appears too dainty for thoughts of roasts and vegetables, of medicines and doctors, but she is on her way to market. To market she goes every morning, and then to the druggist's and to the stores. Mrs. Mitchell is in poor health. At times she is helpless for weeks and months, and then the cares of the household fall upon her daughter. They fall upon worthy and capable, even delicious, white and round, shoulders. A part of the time Miss Mattie has the help of her married sister, Mrs. Handy, who is almost as beautiful as Mattie.

The Mitchell household is one in which love reigns. Social success has not warped any natures there. Here are lovely, much courted daughters who have time to kiss and wait upon their father and mother—daughters who stay in sultry Washington, where they can be of comfort to their parents, while seaside and mountain resorts are yearning for them and promising them many triumphs. Not the least of this physically perfect Mattie's charms is the fact that she is a sincere, unaffected, wholesome American girl.

Why she has not married is one of the little mysteries which Washington gossipers love to chatter about. It is known that she has rejected more than one titled foreigner, more than one rich young man of more or less character who was dazzled by her beauty. From what I know of this peerless American girl I am willing to predict that she will marry the man with whom she falls in love—that a man favored with her affection should fail to return it is a contingency too remote to be considered—and it will make no difference if he be poor and unknown. And from what I know of her, moreover, I am confident the man that gets her will win a treasure, a good wife and genuine helpmeet.

Mattie Mitchell had peculiar interest in the most fashionable wedding which Chicago has enjoyed for a year or two. I do not know that Miss Mitchell was even invited to the nuptials of Rose Farwell, daughter of Senator Farwell, and Hobart Chatfield Taylor, a few weeks ago, but I venture to say she read the newspaper accounts thereof with rare zest. Some years ago, when he was a very young man, Hobart Taylor fell in love with Mattie Mitchell. Probably it was his first love, and for a time it was a severe attack. Mr. Taylor is a rich young man. He is heir to immense land estates in Chicago. For some unfathomable reason his relatives thought he was throwing himself away on Mattie Mitchell. There is no evidence that he ever proposed to the young lady, and as likely as not he would have been rejected if he had proposed. But he was sufficiently infatuated to do almost anything, and his relatives set themselves about devising means of calling him away.

At that time Mr. Taylor had not come into his possessions, and was living on an allowance which was none too large for his extravagant tastes and luxurious habits. He was almost if not quite as fond of horses and equipages as he was of Mattie Mitchell, and knowing the young man's weakness in this direction his shrewd Uncle Chatfield was able to meet the emergency. "If you will give up Mattie Mitchell," said he, "I will buy you a tally-ho and four." Young Taylor hesitated, sighed, and was lost. He chose the tally-ho.

We shall have to forgive Mr. Taylor on the score of youth and inexperience. Perhaps, moreover, he had a glimmering of the truth that Miss Mitchell was beyond his reach, and concluded he had better take what he could get. No one but Miss Mitchell, if she thought seriously of the matter one way or the other, concluded it was good riddance. But Taylor has turned out well. He has developed into a man of character and energy. His attempt to found an American party was a lamentable, almost ridiculous failure, but he has succeeded in establishing at Chicago a very good weekly literary paper, America. Taylor himself is a good writer, and a man of force and originality, who is pretty sure to make a stir in the world.

His good sense and fine discrimination, if discredited by his alleged exchange of Mattie Mitchell for a tally-ho and four, was finally established by his selection of a wife. Rose Farwell is a sweet and womanly little woman. Though reared in a wealthy and noted family she was simplicity itself. Her best friends were poor neighbor girls at Lake Forest, her father's country home on the shore of Lake Michigan, a few miles north of Chicago. And when she was ready to be married to the handsome and talented young millionaire, and all the fashionables were in attendance, who did she have for bridesmaids but a number of her girl friends, the neighbor girls whose fathers were clerks and bookkeepers?

A little story of sweet Rose Farwell that was is worth telling, as all stories are that illustrate the womanliness and the wholesome American character of those of our girls that have been reared in luxury. After the marriage came preparations for the bridal tour. The house was full of servants and plenty of willing hands were near, but the bride insisted upon packing her own trunks. "I want to know just where everything is," she said. When the trunks were ready and train time was near she sent James for the wagon. By the time James and the wagon had come the bride was dressed for her journey. "Now, James," she said, "be careful, now you handle my trunks. They are full of pretty things."

James was careful, for his mistress stood by and superintended the loading. Then the good-by kisses were kissed, and to the astonishment of all the bride climbed upon the wagon, seated herself on a trunk and bade James drive to the station. "I am going to see that these trunks are properly checked," she said in explanation, "the men are so careless." And away to the station and her bridal tour she went amid the tears and laughter of her friends and relatives. It seems almost a pity that such a girl could not have married a poor man instead of a millionaire.

Another Washington beauty whose failure to wed has roused the curiosity of the gossipers is Miss Leiter, elder daughter of Rev. Z. Leiter, the millionaire who made his money in Chicago dry goods and real estate, and who pays Secretary Blaine a thousand dollars a month for the privilege of living in the secretary's house on Dupont circle. There is a romance here too. Two or three years ago, while traveling in Scotland, the Leiters made the acquaintance of a young Scotsman of fine character and great wealth. Between him and the handsome American girl the little god-dess stirred up no end of joy and trouble—joy because the love was genuine and mutual, and trouble because the stern parent interfered, forbade further intimacy and whisked his daughter away to America. They do say that Miss Leiter is a girl of character and determination, and that she will wed the young Scotchman or not wed at all. There is a little satisfaction in knowing that the rich and fashionable have hearts and pains just like common folk.

From woman's beauty and the pranks of love to ringing coin is an unpleasant descent. But I have a duty to perform. In my interview with the director of the mint a couple of weeks ago I made that gentleman say: "The amount of gold in our gold coins has not been changed since we first began coinage in 1793. The alloy has been changed, but not the amount of pure gold." It was very stupid of me to make Mr. Leech say that, for he said nothing of the sort. What he did say was that the amount of fine silver in the standard silver dollar has not been changed since we began coining. The amount of gold in the gold dollar has been changed several times. I make this correction cheerfully, for whether one talks of beautiful women or other precious things of the world he should endeavor to be truthful and accurate.

ROBERT GRAVES.

The Turkish husband cannot enter his own harem if he sees a pair of galoshes outside the door, for this signifies that some other man's wife is visiting his wives, and he cannot intrude. He cannot go anywhere with his wife except on a long journey, nor recognize her if he meets her in the street, and he is not expected to go to the harem before 6 o'clock any day.

HER FIFTY-SEVENTH.

Things Seen and Heard About Town—Gossip of the Streets.

A man, who was evidently unacquainted with the inside workings of the machinery of the law, remarked to me the other day upon the large proportion of criminals who bore the name of Doe. He had just returned from Denver where he had dropped in to watch the proceedings in the police court, and out of ten persons who were tried for various petty crimes, while he was present, four of them were arraigned under the name of Doe. He had had the same experience with the name in courts in other cities, and had begun to think that some strange decree of fate went hand and hand with it, making persons who bore it, law breakers in spite of themselves. The man was right. No other single name appears so frequently in criminal court records as the name of Doe but there is a good reason for it and one in which fatality, which is made to carry the burden of so much that is bad in this world of ours, does not figure. It is not that so many people by the name of Doe are wicked but that so many people who are wicked have the name applied to them and it happens in this way. There are always a good many people with whom the law has to deal whose names for some reason or other are unknown. Sometimes a man who is arrested refuses to give his name. Sometimes the law has to search for a man whose identity and, consequently, his name is unknown. It is of course necessary that these persons should have some appellation by which they can be mentioned in the warrants and other papers in their cases and instead of having just any name applied it was enacted away back in the time of Edward III by the English law makers that such persons should be known for the purposes of the courts of justice as John Doe and Richard Roe. There is no similar law, so far as I know, in this country but American custom has followed the English law and persons unknown by their right names, for any cause, are generally entered in the records of our jails and courts as John Doe. The name of Richard Roe is also used in this way though not so frequently.

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I heard a story recently about the Rev. Myron Reed, of Denver, which was new to me and perhaps will bear repeating. The scene of the story was laid in the Indianapolis church, formerly presided over by Mr. Reed. The sermon had been concluded and the pastor was making a closing prayer. The day was a warm one, and worn out with the duties of the morning, the preacher's voice was low and inaudible to the majority of the congregation. Finally some one in the back part of the congregation called out: "Talk louder, I can't hear you." Annoyed at the interruption, Mr. Reed stopped, looked down over the heads of the congregation, searching for the culprit, with a look on his face which tardily indicated that its owner was at that moment working under the law of charity, and finally resting his eyes on the offender he remarked as scorchingly as possible: "Sir I am not addressing my prayer to you." There were no further interruptions.

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In a retired nook in Red Rock canon there is a little heap of stones which marks the resting place of the mortal remains of Manuel Mata. As the name indicates Mata was a Mexican. He enjoyed the unenviable distinction of being the first man hanged in El Paso county. In the early days of the little colony which grew into Colorado City there was a good deal of horse stealing. There was scarcely a morning that some member of the colony did not wake up to find himself minus a horse. The people finally came to a unanimous decision that this business had been carried on long enough and that somebody was going to get into trouble. So one night two or three horses were turned out on some grass near the settlement and several men set to watch them. The decoy worked like a charm and in the course of a couple of hours a swarthy Mexican was on the back of one of them riding away. He did not get far. The men on the lookout had him bound hand and foot and started for camp before he knew what had happened. The next morning, as the news of the capture spread through the colony, a crowd assembled about the cabin where the Mexican was a prisoner, and it did not take more than a casual glance to satisfy the spectator that they were ready to do business. When about 300 men had assembled it was suggested that, as the place of operations be moved to Red Rock canon and the suggestion was adopted. Arrived in the canon a justice and two associate justices were chosen to preside over the proceedings and the crowd was to act as a jury. The Mexican was called up and duly arraigned. He gave his name as Manuel Mata and told a story which was in brief that he had mistaken the horse for one of his own. The witnesses for the prosecution were then called and a clear case was made out against the prisoner not only as to the case in point but as to previous similar misdeeds. At the conclusion of the testimony the chief justice announced that the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar would be decided by a vote of the jury. At this point several members of the jury got up and started for the settlement but the chief justice announced that summary measures would be taken to prevent any attempt to shirk responsibility in the business before them. Everyone present would be required to remain and vote. To emphasize this decision the chief justice drew a long, ugly looking gun from his pocket and deposited it on the board in front of him, which served as a desk. The men who had thought of leaving resumed their seats. It was then announced that the penalty of the crime was death, and those who believed in the prisoner's guilt should cross the trail to the other side of the canon. Every man crossed it and the horse thief's fate was sealed. The rest of the proceedings were soon concluded. A board was propped up under a tree and a lariat adjusted with a branch of the tree at the upper end and the offender at the lower. The acting sheriff thought it might be well to make a few appropriate remarks. He started in boldly with "Ladies and gentlemen," but recalling the fact that there was not a woman within a hundred miles his mistake in thus beginning his address overcame him with confusion and hesitating a moment he turned and kicked the board out from under the Mexican. Mata was buried close to the spot where he met his death.

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Sitting on the rear platform of one of the Pullman company's handsome homes on wheels, which stood on a side track near the Union depot on Friday, I saw David R. Francis, governor of Missouri. As he watched the clouds circling about the peak, he was apparently lost in the deepest thought. Judging by the smile which lit up his face, I should say his thoughts were far from unpleasant. It would have been interesting to know just what was the subject of his thoughts. Perhaps he was thinking of himself, of his past, of his present or his future. Any one of them, or all of them, the past with its notable successes, the present with its honors, the future, which if the signs are not misleading, has much in store for this man, would be considered by most men as ample grounds on which to base feelings of satisfaction and pleasure. Governor Francis is still in his thirties and is one of the youngest chief executives in the country. Before he was elected governor of Missouri he was mayor of the city of St. Louis. His successful administration of that office was the chief factor in securing for him the greater honor. He is a democrat of the hard shelled variety and a member of the Cleveland school. While he does not entangle himself by avowing his personal preference for the man of destiny as the candidate of his party for the presidency in '92 he is frank in declaring that Mr. Cleveland has the tide with him. The governor is not shy in expressing opinions decidedly uncomplimentary to the authors and supporters of the McKinley tariff bill and the recent election bill. He seems indignant and pained that the English language does not furnish better facilities for the censure of such measures. To sum up his opinion of them as they are bad measures, drawn up under unworthy motives and for improper purposes by wicked men. Governor Francis has been visiting Colorado purely for pleasure, he says. His wife's family own the new resort, Perry Park, on the D. & R. G. a few miles above Palmer Lake, and the governor and party have been spending a few days there. He has also visited Denver, Manitou and other places in the state. Perhaps by the next time Governor Francis visits Colorado he will have taken another step upward in public life. He is talked of as the successor to Senator Vest, whose term in the United States senate expires next year. Then, too, there is still another possibility. Gossip connects his name with the second place on the democratic ticket in '92 and why might not a democratic national convention, in search of a name which would prove acceptable to the party leaders of the south and west and thus add strength to the ticket headed by a northern name, unite on the present governor of Missouri? Who knows?

At a meeting of the executive committee of the El Paso county Sunday school association, held last week in Dr. Arnold's office, it was decided to hold the annual Sunday school convention at Manitou. The convention will hold its first session Thursday evening, September 8, and continue through the following day and evening. Efforts will be put forth to make this the best Sunday school convention yet held in the county. Rev. F. W. Slocum, Rev. H. S. Bell and Mrs. Dr. Cooper were appointed a committee to prepare the programme, which is a sufficient guarantee that it will be one of marked interest and practical benefit to all interested in Sunday school work. Due notice will be given of the place of meeting.

Mr. John B. Dunbin, postmaster and editor of the principal paper at Sterling, Kansas, is in the city and the guest of his friend, Mr. A. B. Brisbin.

Captain C. L. Armitage has purchased Mrs. Allen's property in Cheyenne canon, known as Brookside. This comprises 556 acres of land and good improvements, the price paid being $87,000.

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THE CITY COUNCIL.

Proceedings at Monday Night's Meeting of the Council.

Committee Reports in Favor of a Kiowa Street Bridge.

Petitions Received and City Officers' Reports Heard.

When the Council Adjourned It Did so to Meet Again To-night.

There were present at the city council meeting Monday night all of the aldermen excepting Ripley and Barnes who are absent from the city. Mayor Stillman presided for the first time since his sickness.

A petition was presented by J. A. Himebaugh, asking to be allowed to build a band stand in Alamo square, opposite his hotel. The petition was granted.

A number of residents of Highland and Boulder additions petitioned that a bridge be built across the east fork of Shooks run which passes through them, the bridge to cost about $100. The petitioners offered to build the bridge if the city would furnish the lumber. Referred to street committee with power to act.

Alex Ripple petitioned to be made engineer of the steam pump now being put in. Referred to the irrigating committee.

R. J. Morgan petitioned to be appointed to take charge of the city's work at Lake Moraine, as time keeper. Action referred until later in the evening.

A petition of residents asked to have the ford and approaches at Boulder street where it crosses Monument creek placed in condition and a foot bridge also. The petition was signed by about 150 persons. Referred to the street committee.

The one petition requesting that the council take immediate action to build a bridge over the Monument at Kiowa street was read. It was numerously signed by tax-payers. Action deferred until later in the evening.

The council granted Dr. Strickler the right to lay steam pipe in the streets from his residence to the Elk hotel. Four arc lights were ordered placed on West Huerfano street in West Colorado Springs; also a light at Tejon and Rio Grande streets. Upon recommendation of the committee the liquor license of C. W. Church was transferred to A. W. Woods, his successor in the drug business.

Alderman Sprague, of the irrigating committee, reported progress in the matter of digging in the Monument creek for under ground water. He stated that two wells thirty feet deep are being dug. That so far they had been able to pump seventy five gallons a minute. That the boiler and pump had arrived.

Upon motion the clerk was instructed to ask for bids for doing the city printing for the coming year.

Alderman Bartlett moved that the clerk write for prices for a hose cart, a cut of which was presented. The cart is to be used by the Matt France hose. The motion was carried.

Alderman Sprague stated that the boiler and engine for the pumping of water from the Monument creek wells are to cost $700 and the pump $540. The committee had gone ahead in the matter as at the time it admitted of no delay. The committee does not feel like being entirely responsible for the project, and he asked for instructions from the council to go on with the work. Alderman Gillingham thought the council men should endorse the work publicly as they had done privately. Alderman House moved that the committee be authorized to continue its work in setting up the pump and getting the water. The motion was carried without dissent.

The clerk's report for June was read and ordered on file. The city treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $[illegible]6,8 38. The marshal's report was read, in substance as printed last week.

An ordinance was read which controls and protects the streams from which the city gets water; also its reservoirs. To in any way pollute the streams or take water therefrom is considered a misdemeanor, and punishable with a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $300. This includes shooting of game over the lakes and swimming therein. Upon motion, the rules were suspended and the ordinance passed as read.

The following bills were read and approved:

Sprinkling account	$269 07
A. F. Whitneck	7 00
P. Feeney, stone work	556 00
Chas. Smith	2 50
Thos. Hughes	29 00
Brigham & Herman	4 62
A. D. Craigue	47 10
Engineer corps	31 50
Engineer, work on sewers	45 00
Engineer, work on Prospect Lake	15 50
H. I. Reid, work	116 00
W. P. Woodside, engineer work	38 50
W. Scott, fire department account	1 50
Aaron Bailey, hauling	2 00
D. A. Irving, work	180 90
[illegible] G. Medley, sewer account	6 00
Gazette Printing Co.	7 40
J. Johnson, hauling	1 50
E. Brusoe, lumber	7 50
Ira G. Sprague, work	7 50
Odle & Green	6 00
Street and ditches	78 00
Edwards, public grounds	42 50
Alsbery, irrigating account	137 60
Fire department	60 00
Hendrie & Bolthoff Co.	36 70
Cemetery account	37 00
Kenney & Ord	8 75

The clerk stated that he had asked Rhodes Bros. of Denver, and one firm at Nashville, Tenn., regarding the furnishing of pipe for the city, but had received a bid from Rhodes Bros. only. He was informed that all other pipe founderies are so far behind with orders that it is useless to ask them. The bid of Rhodes Bros. was read, giving the detail of prices for different sizes of pipe. It was decided to order twelve-inch pipe at $34.75 per ton at the weight of seventy pounds per foot, and the clerk was ordered to enter into an agreement with the firm. The pipe is all to be delivered by September 15th.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the city council of Colorado Springs are hereby tendered the Messrs. Dorr for the generous donation of the use of their water right at a time when the leaves upon our trees were threatened with the burden of too-many priorities.

Alderman McCreery moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the city attorney be authorized on behalf of the city to appeal to the supreme court the case of the Broadmoor Dairy and Live Stock company and Albert Matthews vs. the City of Colorado Springs, in the district court, lately decided against the city, at the time and in the manner as the attorney may be advised is proper.

The motion prevailed.

Upon motion of Alderman McCreery the salary of the time keeper to be appointed to go to Lake Moraine to take charge of the work, was fixed at $[illegible] per month. The names of R. J. Morgan and R. W. Anderson were presented to be voted on for the position. Mr. Morgan received two votes and Mr. Anderson two. Alderman Sprague who occupied the chair, refraining from voting. Mr. Anderson was declared elected.

The street and bridge committee, through Alderman Leach, reported in favor of building a bridge at Kiowa street over the Monument, with a grade crossing. It presented a plan for such a bridge drawn by Mr. J. B. Marsh, an agent for the King Bridge company, to cost about $6000. The bridge is to be twenty feet roadway and to be so constructed that it can be raised if thought desirable to put in a viaduct.

Alderman Lucy spoke in favor of immediate action, as the citizens demand it as the petition shows. He moved that a committee of three be appointed to consult with the railroad companies to secure the best possible terms for the grade crossing, and to secure bids for constructing the bridge, they to report to the council. The motion prevailed, it being decided that the two members of the street committee are to be on the committee.

Mr. Leach stated that the Colorado Springs company would open Kiowa street if the city would close up Bijou street. The discussion took the form of a rather informal talk, and finally Alderman McCreery moved that a bridge similar to the one outlined by Mr. Marsh be adopted. Carried.

Alderman Bartlett reported that he and Alderman Leach had visited Superintendent Smith regarding the Tejon street under-crossing, and that he had promised to look into the matter immediately.

As the bids for the construction of Prospect lake are to be opened this evening, the council, upon motion, adjourned to meet again this evening at 8 o'clock.

"After Dark."

"After Dark," a play of Boucicault's was produced at the opera house Saturday night by Wm. Brady and company. The audience which witnessed the performance was not very large, but decidedly enthusiastic. "After Dark" is an English melodrama of some merit, and in the hands of the Brady company was fairly well produced. Wm. Brady gave a very good representation in Old Tom, of the broken down drunkard. The spectacular scenes were well put on the stage. In the concert hall scene there were a number of good specialties, among them Kelly and Murphy, who did some very clever boxing, and Bobby Gaylor's Irish comedy act.

Held Up For Fifty Cents.

An instance of the way in which the toll gate at South Cheyenne canon is managed is given by two young ladies of the city in an experience during last week. They went on a sketching tour into the canon, taking only a half dollar for the customary toll. After purchasing tickets they went up to the falls, but not knowing that they were expected to present them upon leaving, mislaid them. When they got ready to leave they found Mr. Hull's representative barring the way, and unwilling to accept any explanation. They had no money to pay a second time as was demanded, although the representative admitted that he knew they had paid on entering. They were detained for over an hour, and finally one of the ladies gave a written order for 50 cents on her father, a well known citizen. The order has not yet been presented, and it is said there will be a stormy scene when it is.

A Pleasant Notice.

The following pleasant notice regarding Mr. W. H. Gandy and family, the gentleman who has recently purchased Will Bacon's boot and shoe business, is from the Mound Valley (Kan.) Herald: "Last Wednesday the family of W. H. Gandy took their departure for Colorado Springs, Colorado, where Mr. Gandy has embarked in business. Our people feel deeply the loss of this family, as they were strongly identified with our social and business circles. Mr. Gandy has been one of our leading business men, having been connected with the bank here for six years, and being classed among our most enterprising and pushing business men. Two of the young ladies of the family have been teachers in the public schools of the county for several years, and are regarded as among the best educators we have. In church work, the entire family being members of the M. E. church, they will all be sadly missed, as they were the leaders in all work that tended to the advancing and upbuilding of the cause of Christ, and their voices could always be heard pleading for the right, the good and the true. It is hard to part with such a family, and to the people of Colorado Springs we say that in the Gandy family you are gaining citizens that you may be proud of and that will be a valuable acquisition to your city."

To Stay in Europe.

The notice below is taken from a Los Angeles, Cal., paper, and gives extracts from Omaha papers that will be of interest to the many friends of Mrs. Borglum, who was once a resident of this city and was Miss Lizzie W. Jaynes before her marriage:

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Borglum, the well known artists who recently left Los Angeles for their proposed European trip, have been receiving a most enthusiastic ovation at Omaha, where their pictures were placed on exhibition at the Lininger art gallery. All the papers of the city are unstinted in their praise of the works of these artists, of whom Los Angeles may feel proud.

As published a few days since in the Times a citizen of Omaha—a wealthy patron of art—sends the artists abroad and pays their expenses, leaving them free to select whatever they may choose for their studies. Of Mr. Borglum an Omaha paper says:

Mr. Borglum is an artist who thinks and feels for himself, and who will be guided by that inner voice. Europe, which has spoiled so many American artists, will not spoil him. He will not return to this country to paint French peasant girls and Swiss lakes. He stands pledged not to do it. He realizes that the natural beauties and the people of America are waiting for artistic expression, and he honestly means to do what he can toward helping them to that expression. He will gather the strength that only Europe can help him to, but he will not contract the weaknesses which are epidemic among the artists abroad.

In short, Mr. Borglum has originality enough, and independence enough to be trusted to think his own thoughts and paint his own pictures. He will not become an affected imitator.

A few years hence, when he returns to this city, Mr. Lininger will have reason to congratulate himself upon the perspicacity which led him to see in this young man the talent, which rightly directed, will certainly bring him extraordinary success.

Another Omaha journal says Mrs. Borglum the following handsome compliment:

Mrs. Borglum's work is in still life and her studies of California grapes excel anything in that line that has been shown in Omaha. Ream of Chicago, whose work in fruit has hitherto been acknowledged to be the best of the kind in the country, cannot show anything that will compare with her bunch of "Flaming Tokays," a very brilliant grape, peculiar to California. She also has a number of flower studies that are very beautiful.

Los Angeles will by no means lose sight of these talented artists, but will follow them amid the schools and the art atmosphere of the old world, and feel an honest pride in their success.

The Sale of the High School Property.

Judge Colburn has written an opinion regarding the legality of the sale of the high school property. He says in part:

The statute relied upon quoted as the authority for the opinion that the sale of the high school property is illegal, is as follows:

"Every school board, unless otherwise especially provided by law, shall have power and it shall be their duty:

"Fifth—To build and remove school houses, and to purchase or sell school lots, when directed by a vote of the district so to do."

Section 51 as amended, chapter 97, laws of 1887, page 881-892.

Is there any other special provision covering the case in hand? In answer to the above, I would make the following suggestion:

Under the statute school district No. 11 is a district of the first class. The latter part of section 63, in said chapter as amended, reads as follows: "In districts of the first and second classes, the boards, after organization, shall exercise all the power given the electors of districts of the third class, as specified in section sixty-three (63) of said chapter." Laws of 87, page 389.

Said section 63 is general section 3058 of general statutes 1883, and is as follows: "The qualified electors of districts of the third class, * * * shall have power:

"Fifth—To direct the sale or other disposition to be made of any school house, or site thereof, and of such other property, real and personal, as may belong to the district, and to direct the manner in which the proceeds arising therefrom shall be applied."

From the foregoing it is evident that the boards of districts of first and second class have the same power and authority in relation to the purchase and sale of school property as have the electors of third class districts, and such being the case the sale of the High school property, in the opinion of the undersigned, is, in this respect, entirely regular and legal.

An attorney of the city was asked recently concerning the matter and was shown Judge Colburn's letter. He stated that the matter is a question of interpretation of the statutes, the provisions of which are clearly repugnant to each other. In the amendment to the school act, legislature of 1887, there are general provisions regarding the powers of school boards and special provisions, the 12th special provision of which Judge Colburn quotes in the above. Regarding this matter the attorney says:

"Where there are, in an act, specific provisions relating to a particular subject, they must govern, in respect of that subject, as against general provisions in other parts of the statute, although the latter, standing alone, would be broad enough to include the subject to which the more particular provisions relate. In such cases, the special provisions upon the particular subject indicate an intention that it is not to be deemed included in the general provision, and the latter is held inapplicable to it, or, as is sometimes said, is controlled by the special provision. Where, therefore, there is, in the same statute, a particular enactment, and also a general one, which, in its most comprehensive sense, would include what is embraced in the former, the particular enactment must be operative, and the general enactment must be taken to affect only such cases within its general language as are not within the provisions of the particular enactment."

The First Car West.

For about three weeks the officers of the rapid transit company, Mr. Tucker, the electrical engineer in charge of the plant, and each of the gripmen and conductors, have had to answer about 75 questions every day as to when the Colorado City line would begin to run. Until the 18th none of them were able to tell anyone definitely, but about 5 o'clock on that day the trial trip was made over the line and regular travel was began the next day. On the first car were the officers and stockholders of the company, Marshal Dana, representatives of the press and some employes of the company. The car ran down the hill on Huerfano street and across the D. & R. G. tracks very smoothly but just before crossing the bridge the rails had been laid a trifle too close together and the front wheels climbed over them. The wheels were easily put back on the track again and the car went on. In Colorado City the news of the coming had been spread about and the whole town was out on the street to greet it. The trip extended as far as the trolley wire had been stretched, or about opposite the Gypsy camp, beyond Colorado City. After a five minutes stop the car started back. In Colorado City occurred the only unpleasant incident of the trip. Opposite Mr. Armitage's saloon the car stopped and Mr. Armitage invited all on the car to come in and take "suthin' er other." In a moment the car was empty of every one but Mr. Tucker. That gentleman does not drink and so did not appreciate the importance of the invitation, so he rang the bell and started up the car. The passengers unwillingly got on again, but for several of them the whole pleasure of the trip was spoiled. On returning to this city the car went up Pike's Peak avenue to the Santa Fe tracks and then back over Huerfano and Tejon streets to the car house.

Wool Market.

Coates Bros., wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, have the following comments in their wool circular for July 15th: The conditions stated in our last circular have since governed the market and trade has been quiet. Manufacturers have only purchased needed supplies. In many sections of the west buyers have gradually withdrawn and wools can be bought at lower prices than at the opening of the season. In the eastern markets arrivals have increased and supplies are now coming forward freely, so that manufacturers can now obtain desirable descriptions. The low prices prevailing at the London auctions induced some purchasers of foreign stock, but of late a small advance is quoted there on grades suitable for this country. The delay in the passage of the tariff bill has been discouraging to those who expected an advance in wool, but the senate has at last taken it up and it is to be hoped that it may be fully disposed of before the summer is past. The increase in the currency by the passage of the silver bill should help general business, and there are other indications of a coming improvement in the volume of trade. Until this is realized wool will probably remain quiet, and should receipts meantime continue to increase, and sales be pressed, lower values must result.

Following are the quotations for Colorado and New Mexican wools:

COLORADO.	
Medium and fine, choice	22@25
Medium and fine, heavy	16@20
Common and quarter blood	18@20
Coarse, carpet	16@17
NEW MEXICAN.	
Choice improved	2[illegible]@24
Partly improved	18@21
Coarse carpet, light	16@17
Coarse carpet, heavy or sandy	14@16
Black	15@17

A hearing in the case of T. M. Dorr vs. J. H. Bruening was begun before Judge Campbell on the 19th, but continued until Monday. The plaintiff asked for a temporary injunction restraining the defendant from appropriating waters of the Hammond slough.

Mrs. Belle Fleming and daughter Nellie, of Chicago, and Mrs. C. B. Horton, of Omaha, are spending a few weeks in Colorado Springs with friends and old acquaintances. Mrs. Fleming's husband is assistant superintendent of the Postal Telegraph company in Chicago.

Alderman Sprague reports that the irrigation committee has purchased a Nye vaccum pump to draw water from the bed of the Monument for irrigating the city. It will have a capacity of 300 gallons a minute, and will furnish a very fair supply of irrigating water.

Mr. W. C. Foster is fast recovering from his recent illness and made his first trip to Woodland Park on the 19th. Mr. Foster reports everything favorable along the pass and at his ranch.

Mr. M. [illegible] has returned from a pleasant visit of several weeks at his old home in Massachusetts.

$5,000 A PORTRAIT.

That Is What America's Most Famous Portrait Painter Gets for His Work.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A portrait painter who can pick up $20,000 in four months by the skillful wielding of his brush might reasonably be called successful. To put it otherwise, John Sargent might be styled a successful artist. To put it in still another form, and as it really is, John Sargent is the most famous American portrait painter.

Mr. Sargent is one of the few American disciples of portraiture—the only one, so far as I know, who can command $5,000 for a single portrait. That he can command these remunerative prices for his work, and that he has no trouble in getting all the work he wants, is shown by the fact that, as I intimated above, he pocketed $20,000 as the fruit of a four months' jaunt over to his native country a couple of years or so ago. His reputation on this side of the water is of the best, and he could coin money were he to live here, but somehow Mr. Sargent prefers London, and has all but become an Englishman. He generally runs over here in the summer, paints a few $5,000 portraits in order to pay his traveling expenses, and then hies himself Britainward. He was over here in New York on one of his periodical pilgrimages a few weeks ago, and wielded his brush at a dollar or so a stroke in his studio on Twenty-third street. I saw him one evening at an artist's gathering. He is not of particularly striking appearance, but the refinement of his manner cannot fail to impress any one who meets him.

In stature he is neither tall nor short. Apparently he has yet to pass to the shady side of forty years. His full brown beard is fashionably trimmed, and about it and the face there is something that suggests the artist. The famous artist does not go out in society a great deal on this side of the water, though he would be welcomed everywhere were he so disposed. In Paris and London he has the entree in the most exclusive circles, and is a social lion in his quiet way.

Carolus Duran, probably the greatest living French portrait painter, was his master, and there are not a few connoisseurs who hold that the pupil has surpassed the master. Duran and Sargent continued their friendship which grew out of their associations in the former's studio for many years after the pupil had branched out for himself, and the best portrait of the great French master extant was painted by the great American master. Something caused trouble between them, though, and they are not now on speaking terms.

Sargent's work in some respects resembles that of the world famous Spaniard, Velasquez, and it is said that the influence of Columbus' countryman is distinctly traceable in the $5,000 works of the native of the country which Columbus rescued from oblivion. Be that as it may, Sargent has painted portraits of some of the wealthiest Americans, including the wife of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and the galleries of most of the millionaire art patrons of America have specimens of his work. One of his latest American works is the much talked of portrait of the sprightly Carmencita of terpsichorean fame.

EDWARD BUNNELL PHELPS.

Greek and Armenian Marriages.

ATHENS, June 25.—Greek girls usually marry when sixteen or seventeen if they have a good dowry, not otherwise, unless they happen to be unusually beautiful, and even then they are looked down on by the condescending bridegrooms and their families, who do not allow them to forget that they were portionless. When a Greek girl is of a marriageable age her brother, or cousin or father if she has no brother, goes to his closest friend and says: "I have a little sister to marry. Her dower will be so much in money or jewels."

The other accepts if the sum is high enough, but does not hesitate to higgle over the smallest matters like a pirate. The dowry must be of the most tangible sort. When this is settled the bridegroom prospective is taken to see the girl and they are formally betrothed. The dowry is paid to him the day of the wedding ceremony, and his female relatives count over every article of her very under linen to make sure that it is all there. The Greek girls have to marry the man chosen for them unquestioningly.

I knew a beautiful young Greek girl who was in school yet. Her father sent an old man to the school to see her, and she was sent for to the parlor, where she made her most profound bow, talked a few words in French and English with him and played her "star" piece on the piano, and thought she was showing off for the benefit of the school, when to her dismay she discovered that she was to marry him. She had so small a dowry that no young man would take her, and so she was given to this horrible old man—for horrible he was. I knew her a year after her marriage, which was one long torture.

Poor girls have a hard time to find husbands, and sometimes their families will bind themselves to support bride and groom and any possible increase for a certain term of years in place of a dowry, and the contract is strictly enforced. This is why girl babies are so coolly welcomed in Europe.

Greek wives are more like slaves to their husbands than Turkish ones, and in case of death or divorce the dowry she brings is not restored to her, but she must take her chances with the other heirs. They are under the control of their brothers or sons, even if widowed, and it is rare that they are allowed the control of their own money. Their brothers, fathers or husbands may beat them, and in fact make their very lives burdens, though I think they usually treat them mildly.

Armenian girls are usually very pretty but inane, and their parents begin to save their dowry as soon as they are born, and this is handed over to the bridegroom the day before the wedding, so that the impecunious bridegroom may buy a handsome present for his bride.

LOUISE DALRYMPLE.

Tried to Die.

An old man named Fosdick has been a resident of the city for some time, and has been getting a living by passing a forged paper stating that he was a worthy object of charity, etc. All the money secured he has constantly blown in for liquor. Monday morning the police took him in charge and placed him in the city jail. Upon his person was left a small bottle of Jamaica ginger. About 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, persons at the city hall were aroused by the cries of a fellow prisoner of Fosdick's, who stated that the old fellow had cut his throat. Upon going into the jail Fosdick was found walking the floor in the cage, and blood spurting from his throat and arms. He had broken the bottle and used the pieces to cut himself. Dr. Strickler attended the wounded man, and found a large cut in the right side of the throat and a number of small cuts on his arms. The gash in the throat reached the wind pipe, but did not injure it. The prisoner lost considerable blood, but is in no danger. He is being closely watched. He has a family living in the city.

Before Judge Campbell in chambers on the 19th a temporary injunction was granted in a suit of the Broadmoor Land and Investment company vs. E. A. Colburn and Thurlow & Hutton. The plaintiff asks for an injunction restraining Thurlow & Hutton from transferring certain stock in the Cheyenne Lake and Improvement company now on deposit with them. Judge McMorris is representing the Broadmoor company in these suits and Judge Colburn has employed Hon. Hugh Butler, of Denver.

A car was started running regularly on the Tejon street line of the electric road last week, and it will be in active operation from now on. The president of the road stated recently that some complaints had been made to him on account of the road not being put in operation sooner, but that the company had done the very best it could do. They have been more anxious than any one else could be to get the various branches started, as it means a loss of $150 to $200 for every day that they do not run. According to the terms of the company's franchise it can abandon a track for 30 days without losing any rights, and it has not been such a length of time since the horse cars ceased operating.

At the meeting of the school board last week the following teachers for the public schools were selected: Mr. Barber, Miss Florence M. Mills, Mrs. C. E. Maynard, Miss Clara St. Clair, Miss Lillian Lowry, Miss Netta Stevenson. The following substitutes were also elected: Miss Gandy, Miss Eldridge and Miss Elmore.

Mr. George Snider has prepared a handsome exhibit for the exposition at St. Louis. It is a large block of red sand stone from his quarries at Manitou, carefully dressed on five sides and left natural on the sixth. On the smoothed faces are carved appropriate inscriptions and ornaments.

Mr. F. A. Sabin has formed a partnership with Mr. Ira Harris for the practice of law. They have offices in the Midland block, rooms 32 and 33. Mr. Harris is lately from Hillsdale, Mich., and a lawyer of experience, while Mr. Sabin is one of our rising young attorneys.

Rev. J. H. Reed, agent of the Home Missionary society, and family are in the city and stopping with Mr. E. S. Joslyn, on Bijou street. Mrs. G. Hambach, wife of Prof. Hambach of Washington university at St. Louis, is also the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joslyn.

Mr. J. W. Rose had more reason to smile on Sunday than any man in the city. All on account of the son and daughter, eight pounds each, who arrived in the morning.

Mrs. G. M. Violet, of Afton, Iowa, and family, are guests of Alderman Leach in West Colorado Springs. They will remain during the summer.

Mr. E. Z. Saloman, the well known Denver capitalist, and Mr. J. S. J. Lallie, dealer in engineers' goods of Denver were among visitors in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Thomas Austin and Mrs. Levi Bean, of Boulder, mother and aunt of Mrs. B. F. Sooy, are the guests of that lady for a few days.

Mr. T. B. Reeves' real estate agency recently sold the property at the south-east corner of Saguache and Costilla streets to Chauncey J. Watson for $2000.

Mr. Henry Ladd and wife, of Austin, Texas, a well known real estate dealer and stock broker, are in the city and stopping at 1[illegible] E. Boulder street.

Governor David R. Francis and family, of Missouri, arrived in the city on an evening train on the 18th, and are registered at the Antlers.

A marriage license was issued recently to John J. Zimbleman, of St. Louis, Mo., and Arabella McDonald, of Canada.

Mr. John J. Gillespie, stenographer of Judge Severy's court, has returned from a visit of two months in Iowa.

Mr. George Griswold returned last week from a month's visit with relatives in Wisconsin.

The county commissioners have ordered a bath tub placed in the county jail.

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[illegible]

The Council Grants the Demand of the City's Taxpayers.

Report Ordered on Last Year's Water Work Expenditures.

Secret Workings of Old Water Committee to be Shown Up.

The People Are to Know What Became of the $128,000.

Every Member of the Council Votes With the Citizens.

Neglected Duty of Public Servants to be Now Performed.

There were present at the council meeting Tuesday night Aldermen Leach, Rudy, Rouse, McCreery, Roby, Bartlett and Gillingham. Alderman McCreery was elected to preside in the absence of the mayor and the president of the council.

As the advertisement for bids for constructing the Prospect Lake dam did not state when the work should be completed a motion was passed that it shall be completed by September 20th and that the contractor who secures the work shall agree thereto.

The bids for constructing the dam were then opened and read as follows:

NAME OF BIDDER.	J. H. Marshall	Clough & Davidson	Atkins & Sons	S. E. Bowler	Foley Bros	D. McShane
Excavation per yd.	$ 24	$ 14	15½	14½	$ 16	$ 10
Embankment pr yd	21	14	15½	14½	22	12
Concrete laid in Natural Cement	7 50	6 00	5 50	$5 90	11 00	4 00
Concrete laid in Portland Cement	8 25	6 00	7 40	6 50	13 00	4 50

Mr. Roby said that there was not much need of figuring up, and moved that the work be awarded to David McShane. The motion carried, and a motion was made and passed that the mayor enter into a contract with Mr. McShane.

Upon motion of Alderman Bartlett the clerk was ordered to purchase a hose cart for the Matt France Hose company.

Alderman Rouse read a petition addressed to the state board of health, which prayed that the scavenger yards be removed to a distance of at least one mile from the city, and reciting that all applications to the proper city authorities to act in the matter had failed. Mr. Rouse described the island on the Fountain creek where the city's dead animals are buried and what a terrible nuisance it is. He read the law relating to the subject and said the city is violating it daily. He hoped for the fair name of the city that this petition would not be allowed to go to the state board of health.

Mr. Moore, a resident of that part of the city, spoke regarding the nuisance and urged action.

Alderman Gillingham moved that a committee of three be appointed to secure a proper dumping ground for the city, at least two miles from the city limits. He had often urged that something be done in the matter, but the board of health would visit the grounds and report nothing wrong. The sewers emptying into the Monument creek are nothing compared to this. Mr. Gillingham's motion carried and the chair appointed as the committee Gillingham, Rouse and Sprague.

Mr. Gillingham arose at this point and stated that he had some resolutions to present, and then read the following:

WHEREAS, The water committee of last year was allowed to expend large sums of moneys for the purpose of securing a larger supply of water for the necessities of the city, and

WHEREAS, Said committee did expend a vast sum of money in the extension of water mains and in building dams, ditches, settlers, and in many other ways necessary for carrying on said work, and

WHEREAS, Said committee has not yet seen fit to make a report of said expenditures to this city council, or the taxpayers of the city of Colorado Springs, though they have frequently been urged to do so; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the city clerk is hereby requested and instructed to make report to this city council of all expenditures incurred by said water committee during their term of service, as follows:

How much the settlement with Manitou cost in court and lawyers' fees, and every other expense therefor.

How much the McShane ditch cost.

How much the Cheyenne ditch cost, including the pipe line to Bear creek, with settlers, etc., etc.

How much the pipe line to Manitou cost, and all other expenses of the year of said water works committee.

Alderman Gillingham moved the adoption of the resolutions and Alderman Bartlett seconded the motion. Mr. Gillingham then said that his object in offering these resolutions is that large sums of money had been expended by the water committee and a cry is going up from the citizens to know how it had been expended. The water committee had failed to make a report at the end of the year, although the chairman admitted that it should be made. The speaker had asked several times that the report be made, but the chairman of the committee of last year who is still the chairman, had even denied his right to ask it.

Alderman Bartlett—I understand that the resolutions refer only to the last year's committee.

Alderman Gillingham—That is all.

Alderman Roby—How many months will it take the clerk to dig this out, and will he need more assistance?

Alderman Gillingham—The clerk already has an assistant.

Alderman McCreery—If there is no further debate, all those in favor of these resolutions will answer "aye."

There was a chorus of ayes and no one voted "no," and it was declared a vote.

Alderman Gillingham inquired if the irrigating committee is empowered to employ an engineer to run the steam pump, etc., and it was agreed that such power had been given them the night previous.

The plumber's bond of A. L. Dana was presented and accepted with A. L. Lawton, A. L. Dana, B. F. Eaton and F. E. Robinson sureties.

The clerk presented a letter from the chief of the Denver police setting forth the advantages of a marshals' association and asking that the city join in the movement. Referred to the police committee.

A bill of W. H. D. Merrill's for $48.55, a fire department bill for $8.40 and a bill of C. E. Durkee's for $10.60 were ordered paid.

Upon motion of Alderman Roby the council adjourned until next Monday night, when the bids for constructing the new sewer lines will be opened.

The county commissioners are not doing their part in opening up the Tejon street road to the canons in a niggardly way as was demonstrated Tuesday. Mr. T. B. Marsh, of the King Bridge company, of Cleveland, O., called upon the commissioners on that day and soon made a contract for putting in a good iron bridge over the Monument creek instead of the wooden bridge at first contemplated. On account of having a number of workmen here putting up the rapid transit company's bridges, Mr. Marsh was able to give the county the very best of terms and the iron bridge will cost only $700 more than a wooden one. It is to be a wrought iron truss bridge, 60 feet long and a road way of 18 feet. It is to be completed by October 10th, 1890.

A representative of Mr. Hull presented the order for 50 cents on one of our prominent citizens Tuesday which his daughter was compelled to give to get out of the canon. The gentleman was seated in his office, surrounded by a number of persons at the time, and there is reported to have been a great time, the air at times assuming a beautiful blue tint. The order was not honored, but the end is not yet.

During the heavy rain Tuesday night the lightning on the wires at the Western Union Telegraph company's office ignited the wood work in the roof, causing it to send up a large amount of smoke. A cry of "fire" was raised, and Chief Merrill who was near, rushed to the scene. Some of the hose carts were also gotten out but their assistance was not needed.

Messrs. Clough & Davidson, contractors of this city, have just closed a contract to open the approaches for the new tunnel beyond Busk, on the Midland. The contract price is about $100,000, and work will commence at once. The tunnel has been called the "Busk tunnel," but the name of the Hagerman tunnel may be transferred to it when completed.

Says the El Paso Leader, published at Ramah: "Messrs. Park & Kirkpatrick, of Greeley, have made their headquarters here for the past two weeks. They have bought 4,000 head of sheep, which they have started on the way to their ranch near Greeley. They have contracted for several thousand more."

Carter & Sill's real estate agency has sold two houses and two lots, Nos. 337 and 339 North Corona street, to W. D. and R. E. Carr; consideration $2500. Also the property, house and one lot, No. 317 North Corona street, to Dr. James M. Workman; consideration $3000.

The fairies, nymphs, goddesses, evil spirits, demons and mortals, who take part in the fairy operetta, the "Triumph of Love," are rehearsing daily. This affair promises to be one of the grand musical and dramatic events of the season.

A horse belonging to Mr. W. E. McLain, and hitched to a light wagon, became frightened and ran away on Tejon street Tuesday afternoon. It turned down Huerfano street and up the alley beside Stockbridge's store, where it fell down and was captured.

Mr. F. A. Colby, delegate from Colorado Springs Typographical union to the I. T. U. meeting in Atlanta, returned home Tuesday. Since the meeting Mr. Colby has visited at his old home in Massachusetts.

The poll books for the election at Green Mountain Falls to decide whether the town should be incorporated, have been filed in the county court. There were twenty-two votes for incorporating and one against.

W. R. Roby has taken the contract for the construction of a new residence for Mr. Otis S. Johnston, to cost $5,000, and to be situated on North Tejon street, in the Edwards' addition.

MR. SPINNEY INTERVIEWED.

The Account of His Abduction Confirmed in All Particulars.

Mr. B. F. Spinney arrived in the city from his ranch Tuesday, and was immediately interviewed by a GAZETTE representative. He gave a full account of his capture and detention in the mountains by a Texas cowboy, one Joe Harris, to whom he had been owing money. The details of the capture have already been given by the GAZETTE, and were in the main accurate. Harris appeared at the Spinney ranch in South Park, and with a gun demanded that Mr. Spinney get on a horse and accompany him, threatening to kill both Spinney and his brother-in-law, Harrington. He would listen to no argument, and Mr. Spinney says that he could have had his money then, or at any time after, but the fellow seemed possessed with the desire to have him also. He believes that the fellow intended to kill him after securing the money, but that his heart failed him at the last.

The first night after leaving the ranch Harris and his captive rode to near Dillon, distant about seventy-five miles. After that they went up into Egyria park, riding by night. After getting there, however, they traveled by daylight. Mr. Spinney was gone for twenty-one days, being released on the 11th at Hayden, in the western part of the state. Harris, he says, very frequently talked of killing him, and he had many chances to kill Harris but refrained as he felt that the matter would not end there as there are two other brothers and other relatives who would have taken up the matter. The Harris crowd, he says, are a pretty desperate crowd, and known as terrors in their home in Hamilton county, Texas. One of the Harris boys joined his brother in Egyria park and at one time they got into a quarrel and came near having blood shed.

The party lived entirely upon oat meal and dried grapes, once or twice procuring a little "side" meat, and they slept upon the ground night after night. Harris at first claimed only the money due him, but later raised it to include money owed his mother for part of the cattle, but which was settled for by a note. This was paid him and it was over this that the brothers quarreled. Joe Harris claimed his railroad fare from Texas and $40 for his trouble, and this was also paid. Harrington, Mr. Spinney's brother-in-law, paid the money to Harris' brother at Hayden and he notified him by a postal. When Harris let his victim go he remarked that it was his time next, but Spinney replied that he supposed he would have to catch him first. He thinks Harris is hiding with his cow boy friends in the western part of the state, but he does not know whether he will attempt to have him caught and prosecuted. Mr. Spinney does not look much the worse for wear but says he does not wish to have another such experience even if it is one of the most novel any man ever had.

A suit was started in the district court Wednesday entitled The Clover Irrigating Ditch company vs. Thomas Shideler. The suit is brought to restrain Mr. Shideler, as water commissioner of the Tenth district from interfering with the spring water flowing in Clover irrigating ditch and from opening or interfering with the sluice or safety gates in said ditch and from diverting and turning said spring water out of and away from said ditch into the Fountain creek, and from in any way interfering with complainant's use of said spring water flowing in said ditch. Lunt, Armit & Phelps are the attorneys for the company.

The county commissioners considered a few bills Wednesday and then adjourned to meet two weeks from next Monday. The commissioners are considering the matter of redistricting the county. The law requires that it should be done once in every two years, but it was not done last year and will have to be this year. As at present districted Commissioner Nichols represents about nine-tenths of the population of the county.

On the wrecked Rock Island train on Monday night was the body of Arthur Yates, of Holt, Mo., an invalid who died in this city. The body was taken from the wreck on Tuesday and brought to this city, but was forwarded to its destination last night. All passengers on the delayed train speak in highest terms of their treatment by the company.

The board of county commissioners met Monday as a board of equalization to hear complaints of excessive taxation. The semi-annual statement of the county clerk was approved. During the past six months the county has paid $30,114.97 in warrants, and there are warrants outstanding to the amount of $2792. There is cash on hand, $59,327.

A heavy rain in Eleven Mile canon, on the Midland, Tuesday night washed the abutments from under a bridge and let it fall three feet. A force of men was sent out and the bridge repaired by 12 o'clock Wednesday. Until then passengers were transferred.

The arguments in the Dorr vs. Bruening, water injunction suit, were completed Tuesday, and the case taken under advisement by Judge Campbell.

Judge Campbell granted a temporary injunction Tuesday on an application of Mr. Albrecht of Manitou to restrain Allison & Smith from building a bridge over the Fountain.

Disaster in Clear Creek Canon.

DENVER, July 22.—At midnight last night there occurred a terrific catastrophe that has temporarily isolated this town in Clear Creek canon from intercourse with the world. At that hour there was an immense cloud burst near the forks of the creek, pouring a deluge of water within the narrow confines of the canon. It completely demolished the two iron railway bridges at the Forks, and, as far as can be learned, annihilated all the other structures in the vicinity. The restaurant, the depot and all outhouses were swept away in the flood. Fortunately, it is believed, no lives were lost. The immense volume of water, laden with wreckage, went tearing down the canon with the result that to-day, from the Forks to Golden, there is scarcely a vestige of the railroad left. The greater portion of the roadbed is washed away, and all means of communication destroyed. After the cloud burst, a furious hail storm set in, and now it is reported that hail a foot deep is lying in the canon. At 11 o'clock this morning a train loaded with bridge timbers, and conveying 200 men, left Denver for the scene of destruction. It will be about three days before the road can be repaired.

DENVER, July 22.—Telegrams from Central City, Colorado, this afternoon report heavy rains in that section of the state during the last three days. This afternoon the storms culminated in a heavy cloud burst over the Winnebago and Maryland mountains doing heavy damage along the line of the Colorado Central road. Tracks and bridges were carried away and traffic badly delayed. The mail facilities are also cut off from Four Mile Gulch and other points adjacent. Two women and a child camping on Beaver creek were swept away by the raging torrent and drowned. A large force of men are at work repairing the damage, but it is thought communication will not be open under three days.

Four People Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Four people were burned to death and several seriously injured in a tenement house fire here to-night.

A four-story brick at No. 44 Front street, occupied on the first floor as a second-hand store by Solomon Menski and on the upper floors as a tenement house, was discovered on fire at 12 o'clock. An alarm was turned in, and before the fire department arrived several policemen did good work in getting the unfortunate inmates out of the building.

As soon as the firemen arrived the work was vigorously prosecuted, but when the flames were extinguished it was found that Solomon Menski and his wife and their two young children were dead and Gus Zitswell, Eva Vissus and Mary Kisseveur seriously and probably fatally burned. The Menskis occupied the rear end of the second story directly over where the fire is supposed to have started. The police and firemen think the above list comprises all the casualties, but until the ruins are thoroughly searched it will not be known positively whether more unfortunates perished or not.

Cloud Burst in Grand Canon

CANON CITY, Colo., July 22.—About four o'clock this afternoon there was a cloud burst in the Grand Canon a few miles above the city, and soon afterwards great waves of water came roaring down the Arkansas river with terrific force. The Rio Grande track was washed out in several places and considerable damage was done to property along the banks of the river. One hundred head of cattle were caught by the torrent in the canon and were washed down the river and drowned. Both the east and west bound Salt Lake express trains are delayed here and will not be able to get through before to-morrow.

Swept by a Cyclone

ST. PAUL, July 22.—A Pioneer Press special from Fargo, N. D., says: Reliable information reached here to-night of a cyclone near Comiford, in the southwestern part of Traill county, which resulted in the death of five persons in one family and the severe injury of a man and his wife in another. There was considerable damage to property.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22.—A special from Ashland, Wis., to the Tribune, says: A remarkable electrical and wind storm, accompanied by a deluge of rain, passed over northern Wisconsin to-night. A number of houses, barns and other property, were wrecked in this city. No one was injured.

A special to the Tribune from Fargo, N. Dak., says: A cyclone passed over the northern part of the county this afternoon and seven persons were killed. The details are meagre. The only thing learned is that the storm struck Bowen, Clifford and Galesburg about twelve miles northwest of Hunter, in the southern portion of Traill and northern part of Cass county. The wires are prostrated. A special from Marshall, Minn., says: In a cyclone near Ghent, several miles west of here, two persons were killed and several injured.

A Great Fight On.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 22.—It is now definitely settled the Pacific Mail and Oriental Steamship companies are at war to the death against the Canadian Pacific. Geo. H. Rice, traffic manager of the first named company is in Victoria making arrangements to begin the fight on their boats. The Canadian Pacific has declared its intention of running its steamers to and from the east by way of San Francisco and has carried out its threat by taking freight and passengers for that port on the Abyssinia, which will arrive there about the end of August. She will be followed by the entire Canadian Pacific fleet in turn.

To meet this the American corporation have decided to invade Canada. Rice says: "I'm in Victoria now for the purpose of arranging to run the China steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship company to and from San Francisco by way of either Tacoma or Victoria. The probabilities are Victoria will be the point at least for the present. If your big wharf is soon completed I will decide at once and probably appoint agents in this city before I leave here. The first steamer, which will be the China, will arrive here from San Francisco about August 2 for China and Japan. The first steamer from the other side leaves Hong Kong to-day for Victoria. She is the City of Pekin and has engaged both passengers and cargo for Victoria and sound points. We do not intend to do any business with our steamers between Victoria and San Francisco, as our relations with the Pacific Coast Steamship company are most cordial. As far as regards the Canadian Pacific we expect before that line gets in new steamships to get a good hold on the business. We shall take no overland business over the Canadian Pacific, but will send our business over the Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line."

What the policy of the Canadian Pacific will be is uncertain. Three new steamers for that line, which are soon to be placed on the eastern route, are rapidly approaching completion in British dock yards. The contract requires the vessels to develop 18 knots on trial and 16 knots on a 40 mile sea trip. It is confidently expected by the builders that this will be exceeded. No expense is being spared to make these vessels in every respect equal to the very finest vessels afloat.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., July 24, 1890.

FRUITS.

Peaches, per lb	$ 20@ 25
Black Raspberries, per box	25@ 30
Blackberries, per box	3 @ 40
California Plums, per lb	21@ 25
Oranges, per doz	60@1 25
Lemons, per doz	40@ 60
Bananas, per doz	25@ 50
Currants, per box	10
Gooseberries, per box	10
Cantaloupes, each	10@ 40
Grapes, (Cala) per lb	2 @ 35
Pears, per lb	15@ 20
Watermelons	15@ 50
Red Raspberries, per lb	2 @ 30
Nectarines, per lb	20
Fresh California Figs, per lb	20@ 25
Green Gages	25@ 30

FARM PRODUCTS.

Chickens, live, per doz	$3 50@4 00
Butter, creamery, per lb	2 @ 26
Butter, ranch, per lb	2 @ 22
Eggs, ranch, per doz	20@ 25
Eggs, state, per doz	13@ 15
Cabbage, per cwt	2 50@4 00
Onions, old, per cwt	4 00@6 00
Potatoes, new, per cwt	2 25@2 50
Tomatoes, per lb	10@ 15

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Flour, per cwt	$2 00@2 35
Graham, per cwt	2 60
Meal, per cwt	1 30

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED

Corn, per cwt	$ 9 @ 1 00
Chop, per cwt	95@ 1 10
Wheat, per cwt	1 4 @ 1 75
Oats, per cwt	1 25@ 1 40
Bran, per cwt	95@ 1 25
Hay (Colorado), per ton	15 00@20 00
Hay (Kansas), per ton	1 00@13 00

DIED.

YOUNG—At Colorado City, 22d inst., 1 a. m., Mrs. Almina E. Young, wife of Mr. G. A. Young.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, for sale, for rent and repair, at Aiken's. k-18-tf

DIAMONDS, and diamonds

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Spring Valley Ranch; 1 mile from Manitou Park. Apply Weatherald Bros., Manitou, Colo. wi-21-tf

H. ARTZ. F. D. HAHNENKRATT

ARTZ & HAHNENKRATT,

City Auctioneers,

—WILL SELL—

Real Estate, Stock and all Kinds of

Local and Consigned Merchandise.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Remittances promptly made Best of references furnished.

[illegible] Bros.' Drug Store.

Postoffice Block, Colorado Springs wg-6-tf

M. CONWAY,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Ladies' and Gents' Fine

Boots AND Shoes.

Call and examine Goods and get prices.

27tf 21 Pike's Peak Ave.

REED BROS.,

REAL ESTATE DEALERS,

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

28 South Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, - COLO

we15tf

I. S. BARKER & SON,

—ALL KINDS OF—

Shelf and Heavy

HARDWARE.

BLACKSMITHS & MECHANICS TOOLS.

Studebaker Wagons.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

17 SOUTH TEJON STREET,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

we16-tf

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas G. Waterman, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 25th day of August, A.D., 1890, being one of the regular days of the July term of the County Court of El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, I, Helen Evans Waterman, executrix of said estate will appear before the judge of said court, present my final settlement as such executrix, pray the approval of the same, and will then apply to be discharged as such executrix. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, July 19, 1890.

HELEN EVANS WATERMAN,
Executrix of the estate of Thomas G. Waterman, deceased. wg-26-4

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

STATE OF COLORADO, COUNTY OF EL PASO, ss.

In the District Court within and for the 4th Judicial District, County and State aforesaid.

In the matter of the General Assignment of George Cant & Son, to F. E. Robinson, for the benefit of Creditors.

Notice to Creditors:

In pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Cant & Son, lately doing business in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, state of Colorado, that said George Cant & Son, did on the 2d day of July, A. D., 1890, make a Deed of General Assignment of their property to the undersigned, for the use and benefit of all their creditors, in proportion to the amount of their respective claims.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 10th day of July, A. D., 1890.

F. E. ROBINSON,
Assignee.

wg-12-4

AN ACT

(S. B. 93)

TO SUBMIT TO THE QUALIFIED ELECTORS OF THE STATE OF COLORADO AMENDMENTS TO ARTICLE SIX OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF COLORADO.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

SECTION 1. There shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State of Colorado at the next general election for members of the General Assembly, for their approval or rejection, the following amendments to the Constitution of the State of Colorado, which, when ratified by a majority of those voting thereon, shall be valid as part of the Constitution; that is to say, section five of article six of the Constitution of the State of Colorado shall be amended so as to read as follows: SEC. 5. The Supreme court shall consist of three judges, but the General Assembly may, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, provide for one or more additional judges, and for that purpose may increase the term of office of the Supreme judges so that the regular term of one judge only shall expire every three years, but the total number of judges shall not exceed six. Whenever the court shall be composed of six judges it may be arranged in two departments, consisting of an equal number of judges, and the business of the court distributed thereto for more speedy determination; and in cases not involving capital punishment, the judges of the department having consideration thereof, if they shall agree, may pronounce the decision of the court; but capital cases, and cases in which the judges of the department having consideration thereof do not agree, shall be determined by the whole court. The arrangement of the court into departments and the distribution of business thereto, shall be by general rules adopted by the court and the Chief Justice shall, from time to time as provided by such rules, assign the several judges to their respective departments. Until the court shall be composed of six judges, a majority of the judges shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision: *Provided*, That whenever a case is considered by the whole court, and the judges are equally divided in opinion, the judgment of the lower court shall be affirmed.

SEC. 2. Section eighteen of article six of the Constitution of the State of Colorado, shall be amended so as to read as follows: SEC. 18. The judges of the Supreme and District courts shall each receive such salary as may be provided by law, and no such judge shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or emolument for or on account of his office, in any form whatever, nor act as attorney or counsellor at law. The General Assembly may, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, increase any such salaries to a sum not exceeding seven thousand dollars per annum, and make the same applicable to the judges then in office.

SEC. 3. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against all the amendments as a whole, shall deposit in the ballot box a ticket whereon shall be printed or written the words: "For the amendments," or the words: "Against the amendments." Any such elector not desirous of voting as aforesaid, may express his approval or rejection of any one or more of said amendments as in the other case; *Provided*, That he shall designate any amendment so approved or rejected by him by number, in the order in which it appears in this act.

SEC. 4. The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either or any of them, shall be canvassed, and the result determined in the manner provided by the laws of the State for the canvass of votes for representatives in Congress.

Approved April 19, 1889. wg-19-13

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, by a certain deed of trust made the twenty-first day of September, 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the recorder of El Paso county, on the twenty-first day of September, 1889 in book 11, page 159 Risdon Gilstrap, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, duly conveyed to the undersigned, John DeWitt Peltz, as trustee and in case of his death, resignation, or removal from the state of Colorado, or his refusal, or failure or inability to act, to the then acting County Clerk, of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, certain lands and premises herein below particularly described as collateral security for the payment of his certain promissory note for the principal sum of five hundred ($500) dollars payable on the first day of October, 1892, to the order of Grace H. Learned, with interest from the date thereof until paid, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; on the first day of April and October in each year; and,

Whereas, it is provided in and by said deed of Trust, that in case of default in the payment of principal or interest according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note aforesaid, then, and in that case the whole of said principal sum thereby secured, and the interest thereon to the time of sale may at once at the option of the legal holder thereof become due and payable, and the premises be sold in the manner and with the same effect as if the said indebtedness had matured; and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest which became due and payable upon said promissory note on the first day of April, 1890, amounting to the sum of thirty-one dollars and fifty cents ($31 50), and said interest still remains unpaid, and the legal holder of said note having elected, under the terms of said deed of trust, that the whole of the principal sum thereby secured with interest thereon to date shall become due and payable as provided by the said deed of trust, and having applied to the undersigned to sell and dispose of the premises below described in accordance with the provisions of said trust deed and for the purposes specified therein.

Now, therefore, by reason of the premises, and by virtue of the power conferred by the terms and conditions of the said deed of trust, the undersigned, John DeWitt Peltz, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, the Trustee aforesaid, or in case of his death, resignation, or removal from the state of Colorado, or refusal, or failure, or inability to act, then the undersigned Frank W. Howbert, of Colorado Springs now acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust, will offer for sale, and sell and dispose of to the highest and best bidder, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, on the eleventh day of August, 1890 at 11 o'clock a. m., on that day, at the front entrance to the County Clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, the lands and premises described in said deed of trust, and all the right, title, benefit, and equity of redemption, of the said Risdon Gilstrap, his heirs and assigns therein, and which are described as follows; viz:

All the lands and premises situated in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, known and described as follows, to wit:

The south half of the northeast quarter (s hf of ne qr) and the east half of the northwest quarter (e hf of nw qr) of section number twenty-four (24), township thirteen (13), south of range seventy (70), west of 6th p. m., with the appurtenances.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, July 8th, 1890.

JOHN DeWITT PELTZ,
Trustee.

Frank W. Howbert, acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust. wg-12-5t

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